



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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6 May 1992

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CONTENTS

6 May 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Angola's Dunem Opens ACP-EC Meeting 4 May [Luanda Radio]	1
UK Gives Drought Relief to Southern Africa [THE SWAZI NEWS 2 May]	1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

Opposition Parties Meet, Plan Election Strategy [AFP]	2
---	---

Equatorial Guinea

Opposition Activist 'Beaten to Death' [AFP]	2
---	---

Rwanda

Defense Ministry Says Rebel Offensive 'Repulsed' [Kigali Radio]	2
---	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

ESDM Elects Chairman, Other Officials [Addis Ababa International]	3
Electoral Commission Issues Statement on Voting [Addis Ababa Radio]	3

Somalia

USC Forces Capture Jilib, Search for Siad [Mogadishu Radio]	4
Take Towns Near Ethiopia [Mogadishu Radio]	4
Combined Forces Fight for Kismaayo [Mogadishu Radio]	4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Czechoslovakian Premier Arrives on Visit 2 May [SAPA]	5
Signs Two Cooperation Agreements [SAPA]	5
Warns Against Nationalization [SAPA]	5
Bophuthatswana Denies Agreeing to Reincorporation [Johannesburg Radio]	6
Codesa Urges Full Participation for TBVC [SAPA]	6
Codesa Amended Proposals Emphasize Regionalism [Johannesburg Radio]	6
Codesa Committee To Address Refugee Problems [SAPA]	7
COSATU on New Positions for Keys, Wessels [SAPA]	7
Keys's Appointment Welcomed by Economists [Johannesburg Radio]	7
W. Mandela Recovers After 'Undisclosed Infection' [SAPA]	8
Further on ANC Criticism of Kriel's Allegations [SAPA]	8
IFP Issues Ultimatum to ANC on Peace [Johannesburg TV]	8
Inkatha Official Interviewed on Private Armies [VRYE WEEKBLAD 30 Apr-7 May]	9
Ciskei To Honor Economic Treaty With RSA [SAPA]	10
6 May Press Review on Current Events, Issues [THE CITIZEN 4 May, etc.]	10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Dos Santos Blamed for Disappearance of Thousands [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	12
Savimbi Addresses News Conference 4 May [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	12
Deputy Minister on Savimbi's Calls for Violence [Luanda Radio]	12

Mozambique

Renamo Intent on 'Taking Power by Force' [Maputo Radio]	13
Renamo Rejects Establishment of Peace Corridors [Maputo Radio]	13
Dhlakama Criticizes Church Support for Government [Voz da Renamo]	13
* Risks of Defending Maputo Powerlines Viewed [THE WEEKLY MAIL 10-15 Apr]	14
* Zambezia Fishing Industry Registers Growth [NOTICIAS 2 Apr]	16
* Zambezia Cashew Marketing Figures Released [NOTICIAS 29 Mar]	16
* Efforts to Reactivate Cotton Industry Viewed [DOMINGO 29 Mar]	17
* Zambezia Tea Production Figures Published [NOTICIAS 28 Mar]	20

Namibia

Nigerian President Babangida Arrives for Visit [SAPA]	20
Nujoma Hosts Banquet [SAPA]	20
Babangida on Walvis Bay Issue [Lagos Radio]	21

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

'Full Results' of Constitutional Referendum [Accra Radio]	22
Commentary on Good Government, Instability [Accra Radio]	22

Guinea

Cabinet Confirms Momoh Granted Asylum [Conakry Radio]	22
Foreign Minister Comments [Conakry Radio]	23

Ivory Coast

Assembly Speaker Opens Parliamentary Session [FRATERNITE MATIN 30 Apr-3 May]	23
Assembly Speaker on Multiparty System, Elections [FRATERNITE MATIN 28 Apr]	25

Sierra Leone

Further Reportage on Momoh, Situation in Country	28
Momoh's Activities, Plans [London International]	28
Curfew Hours Changed [Freetown Radio]	29
Strasser's 'First Day in Office' [Freetown Radio]	29
Soldiers Arrest Opposition Leader [London International]	29
Students Demonstrate for NPRC [London International]	30

Angola's Dunem Opens ACP-EC Meeting 4 May
*MB0405202552 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 May 92*

[Excerpt] In Luanda today, Angolan Prime Minister Dr. Franca van Dunem noted the need for creating an EC organization that will help African, Caribbean, and Pacific [ACP] countries deal with the negative effects of plummeting oil prices.

Speaking at the opening of the ACP-EC conference on oil and gas in Luanda this afternoon, Prime Minister van Dunem urged the EC countries to help those ACP countries currently facing serious energy problems. To this end, he asked the EC to grant technical assistance, and modern technology so that the ACP countries can exploit their energy resources. [passage omitted]

UK Gives Drought Relief to Southern Africa
*MB0205105692 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS
in English 2 May 92 p 3*

[Report by Bhukumusa Mkwanaazi: "Britain Gives Aid, Part for Swaziland"]

[Text] Part of 2.5 million pounds sterling from Britain is to be given to Swaziland as part of a drought relief fund, the British High Commission announced yesterday.

A spokesman from the Commission, Mr Julian Chandler, said the British Secretary for Africa Affairs, Baroness Linda Chalker, announced a total of 20 million pounds to be allocated to those countries most seriously affected by the drought.

The 2.5 million pounds will be distributed between Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland.

Announcing the package, Baroness Chalker said: "This drought has devastated harvests throughout the region. The people of Britain want to play their part."

She said this weekend she would go to Brussels, Belgium, to ensure that the European Community package of 800,000 tonnes of extra food aid, is approved at the Development Council of Monday May 4.

At least 680,000 tons of the food aid is destined for Africa.

The 20 million pounds package is to be distributed as follows:

2.5 million pounds will go to other drought-affected countries in the region, including Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland, and to provide support for the activities of British non-government organisations and technical assistance where needed,

7.5 million pounds will go to Zambia,

5 million pounds will go to Zimbabwe in the form of new balance of payments aid to help ease the financial burden of essential food imports, and

5 million pounds will be allocated to the shipments of food, mainly for Mozambique.

Mr Chandler said they were still working with the department of the United Nations Development Programme and the Government to work out how much will be actually allocated to Swaziland.

Cameroon**Opposition Parties Meet, Plan Election Strategy***AB0505131592 Paris AFP in French 0859 GMT
4 May 92*

[Text] Yaounde, 4 May (AFP)—Last weekend 15 Cameroonian opposition parties met in Yaounde to study a common strategy for relaunching their activities, a source close to the opposition in Yaounde disclosed today. The meeting, which was attended by representatives of John Fru Ndi's Social Democratic Front and of the Union of Cameroonian People was organized at the initiative of Louis Tobbie Mbida's Cameroonian Party of Democrats.

These moderate parties have appealed to all other opposition parties to learn from the lessons from the recent legislative elections and to envisage a new strategy for the municipal elections slated for October and the presidential elections slated for 1993. Bello Bouba Maigari's National Union for Democracy and Progress did not take part in the meeting.

Meanwhile, Cameroon Democratic Union Chairman Adamou Ndam Njoya, whose party did not take part in the meeting either, has announced that he will run in the next presidential elections if he is nominated by his party. He would thereby become the second opposition leader to announce his candidacy after that of Gustave Essaka, chairman of Integral Democracy in Cameroon, in March.

Equatorial Guinea**Opposition Activist 'Beaten to Death'***EA0405165092 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT
4 May 92*

[Text] Libreville, May 4 (AFP)—An opposition activist in Equatorial Guinea, Feliciano Moto, was recently beaten to death by President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo's guards, an opposition movement said here Monday [4 May].

Moto, a chauffeur, was the fourth Equatorial Guinean "condemned to disappear because they did not belong to the Mongomo clan," the Union for Democracy and Social Development (UDDS) in Equatorial Guinea said in a statement.

The closest aides to Brigadier General Obiang Nguema, who seized power in a coup in 1979, are members of the Mongomo clan.

Two other opposition activists, Arsenio Moro and Jose Luis Mvumba, were arrested last week for "opposition sympathies," the statement signed by UDDS Secretary-General Antonio Sibacha said.

"Assassination and imprisonment are the methods used by the authorities each time the head of state is away," the statement added. It claimed that Obiang Nguema had gone to North Korea to buy weapons.

A law opening the way for multi-party politics in the former Spanish colony in West Africa was passed last January. It authorized nationals of voting age to form political parties, on payment of a deposit worth more than 150,000 dollars.

The 1988 per capita gross national product was some 350 dollars.

Rwanda**Defense Ministry Says Rebel Offensive 'Repulsed'***EA0405163092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT
3 May 92*

[Text] According to a communique issued by James Gasana, the minister of defense, the enemy rebel cockroaches have concentrated troops and attacked Rwandan Armed Forces positions in the area bordering Uganda which is between Karama and Rwempasha. The enemy deployed 10 battalions which crossed the border from Uganda backed by the heavy artillery of the Ugandan National Resistance Army, which is positioned in the Ugandan highlands overlooking the region, notably on Mounts (Fitofa), (Mashure), and (Ndego).

According to the defense minister's communique, the Rwandan Armed Forces opposed them with ferocious resistance and inflicted great losses on the enemy who left many dead at the scene, including Major Musana, Lieutenants Mugisha and Mutesa, and Sublieutenants Kayumba and Sendegeya. A lot of equipment was also seized.

The enemy wanted at all costs to occupy a portion of our territory but their general offensive was thoroughly repulsed by the Rwandan Army, and the enemy had to retreat to Uganda from where they do not cease launching other attacks. War is still continuing intermittently in the border areas between Karama and Rwempasha, but the Rwandan Armed Forces are keeping an upper hand against the attacker, the defense minister's communique concluded.

Ethiopia

ESDM Elects Chairman, Other Officials

EA0405154592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT
2 May 92

[Excerpt] The Ethiopian Somali Democratic Movement [ESDM] has revealed that the organization has elected Mr. Isa Sheikh Omar as its chairman. Moreover, the movement has elected Mr. Ahmed Yusuf Abdi as first acting chairman while Mr. Isaaq [name indistinct] was elected second acting chairman. It has also elected 27 executive committee members and 135 central committee members.

In a related report, the movement has said that Dr. Yusuf Omar, who was elected [word indistinct] and had gained recognition in the Council of Representatives, does not represent ESDM. Mr. Isa Sheikh Omar, who has been elected ESDM chairman, will represent the movement, the movement added. [passage omitted]

Electoral Commission Issues Statement on Voting

EA0405164592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 May 92

[Statement issued by the Electoral Commission of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa on 2 May—read by announcer]

[Text] The interim administrative committees' regional and local elections have been completed in most zones. Of the 14 zones, eight have completed their elections on a regional as well as on a local level, and three other zones have held partial elections. The rest of the regions and neighborhoods are expected to hold their elections soon. In an emergency meeting held today, the executive committee of the Transitional Government's Electoral Commission, after hearing the reports on the implementation process of the regional and local interim administrative elections passed a resolution on the following issues:

1. It is already known that the Ethiopian Transitional Government's defense and security forces are doing everything necessary to ensure security wherever it is needed in order to enable the people to hold elections freely and democratically. Although there may be different understandings concerning the presence of the Army in areas where elections are under way, it should be known that the main aim is to ensure peace in the area and to ensure that elections are held freely and democratically. For these reasons:

A. People should understand that the security measures are for their own sake and that they should cooperate with security forces and should elect their representatives peacefully and democratically.

B. The electoral commissions in different zones should cooperate with the security forces and work for a

peaceful and democratic election. They should inform the people about security whenever necessary and should encourage the people to elect their representatives peacefully and democratically.

C. Electoral commissions, based on their connections with security forces, must make every effort to ensure peace for the people.

D. Electoral committees must be informed when security forces are assigned to places where elections are under way and explain to the people that the security measures are for their own benefit.

2. As the ongoing interim administrative committee elections constitute the path to the national-regional, and district parliamentary elections:

A. It should be known that knowledge of the language of an area must not serve as the main criterion for election in the regional and local interim administrative elections.

B. To be elected in the urban and local interim administrative elections, knowledge of the language of an area must not serve as the main criterion except for the district interim administrative committee election.

C. It should be known that of those elected from different neighborhoods and sent to the district congress, when the district interim administrative committee election is held, only those who can speak the language of an area may be elected.

3. It is known that the Electoral Commission, given the demarcation problem of Dire Dawa town, organized the electoral committees of Zone Four and Five to hold elections in the neighborhoods of Dire Dawa town. However this time, given the decision made concerning the demarcation, it was impossible for the electoral committees formed from the two zones to organize the elections. Because of this, until the issue is presented to the Council of Representatives and is resolved, the elections planned for Dire Dawa town are to be postponed.

4. Duties and responsibilities of elected neighborhood and district interim administrative committee members:

A. It should be known that the elected members of the interim administrative committees are high-ranking officials of the districts and neighborhoods in which they are elected.

B. It must be clear to all that the elected members can take any action which they believe is important for the forthcoming national-regional and district parliamentary elections.

C. We wish to give notice that the job description, the meeting schedules, and other different functions of the committees will be based on the Commission's directives to be issued later.

[Signed] The Electoral Commission of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, in Addis Ababa on 2 May 1992

Somalia

USC Forces Capture Jilib, Search for Siad

EA0405212292 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1810 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] A report we have received this afternoon from the Somali Patriotic Movement, SPM, High Command has indicated that yesterday, the forces of the United Somali Congress [USC], SPM and Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM] captured Jilib district of Jubbada Dhexe Region [in southern Somalia], where military equipment was captured and remnants of Siad Barre forces were taken captive. The report added that yesterday the fighters of the USC, SPM, and SSNM also captured the afweyne's [big mouth, nickname for Siad Barre] remnants in Baraawe District as they tried to defend the district. The remnants were dealt heavy losses.

The SPM report added that the USC, SPM, and SSNM forces led by Mr. Ahmad Umar Jays, chairman of the SPM, accompanied by Colonel Ahmad Jum'aleh Hirsi, the deputy commander of these forces, and other officers, are now chasing the afweyne's remnants all the way up to (Mudaambo) village in Jamaame District of Jubbada Hoose Region, with a view to capturing Kismaayo, the regional capital of Jubbada Hoose Region, as soon as possible.

The report further added that after the afweyne's remnants suffered greatly in the battles, when they realized that they could not defend themselves from the fighters of the USC, SPM, and SSNM, they blew up bridges connecting Jilib, Merere, and Kismaayo, as well as the one at Kamsuuma village. This ugly action is typical of the afweyne and his remnants.

Take Towns Near Ethiopia

EA0505194592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] Reports reaching us on United Somali Congress [USC] operations near the Ethiopian border say that under the command of Colonel Mohamoud Mohamed Hashi Shabeel and Col. Mohamed Geeleh Fahiyeh the USC forces simultaneously captured the towns of Doolow and Geedweyne in the north of the Jubbada (Sare) Region on 4 May. Our reporters at the front—Abdi Mohamed Ilmi, alias Abdi Dhoof; Abdullahi Ahmed Sheikh Hassan, alias Black; and Hasan Sheikh Ahmed Cadde—also report that the remnants of Siad loyalists suffered heavy losses and had a large quantity of light and heavy weapons as well as many prisoners of war taken.

Combined Forces Fight for Kismaayo

EA0505213692 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] The Somali Liberation Army [SLA], composed of the United Somali Congress, the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM], the Southern Somali National Movement, and the Somali Democratic Movement, on 4 May captured the village of Bullo Godut in the Jubbada Hoose Region.

The SLA army under the command of the SPM chairman, Ahmed Omar Jeec; the commandant of the forces, Ahmed Hashi Mohamoud; the SLA southern zone commandant, Colonel Ahmed Jumaleh Gedi, alias Irfiid; and his deputy, Col. Omar Ahmed Foley, alias Omar Dheere; and other officers liberated the districts of Baraawe, Jilib, Kamsuuma, Hararec, and Bullo Godut, the last being only 30 km from Kismaayo. They also captured a large quantity of weapons as well as light and heavy-duty vehicles.

Reporters Mohamed Abdullahi Biqow, Farah Mohamed Yusuf Lamaneh, Abdirahman Abdi Hashi Jama, Safura, and Ahmed Mohamed Sahal Dayac also say that an SLA battalion, which has been on the southern outskirts of Kismaayo for some time, yesterday launched an attack to liberate the city and have already captured the airport while fierce fighting continues south of Kismaayo.

Czechoslovakian Premier Arrives on Visit 2 May

MB0205110292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0953 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 2 SAPA—Czechoslovakian Prime Minister Dr Mariam Calfa arrived in Johannesburg on Saturday morning [2 May] on the first visit to South Africa by a premier from Central Europe.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha was at Jan Smuts Airport to meet Dr Calfa and his large delegation, which includes the Czechoslovakian ministers of industry, trade and tourism, and labour and social welfare, as well as a high-ranking official of the country's reserve bank.

Mr Botha said the visit was important because "Prime Minister Calfa has played an important role in the change taking place in Czechoslovakia and its transformation to democracy".

Czechoslovakia was in the process of drawing up a new constitution, and South Africa could learn from that country's complexities, Mr Botha said.

Dr Calfa, speaking through a translator, said Czechoslovakia and South Africa were both attempting to break out of decades of international isolation and establish contacts with the outside world.

"Czechoslovakia is being discovered by entrepreneurs from South Africa, and we wish to do the same with regard to South Africa, that is why we have included entrepreneurs and businessmen from both state and private sectors in this visit," he said.

Signs Two Cooperation Agreements

MB0405195792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1945 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—The South African Chamber of Business [Sacob] on Tuesday [as received] signed two cooperation agreements with the Confederations of Industries of the Czech and Slovak Republics.

Vice President of Sacob Les Weil said shortly before the signing the occasion was historical and memorable for Sacob.

Mr Weil was certain the signing of the agreements would open the way not only for additional trade but also for two investment, joint ventures and technology transfers.

In 1990 bilateral trade between South Africa and Czechoslovakia totalled R[and]25 million.

The two countries have links dating back to 1929 when the first formal diplomatic relations were sealed. These however cooled off directly after the Second World War and severed in 1963. Contact was reestablished in April 1990 following a visit to Prague by South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

Ambassadorial links were established last year.

Visiting Czechoslovakian Prime Minister Mr Marian Calfa said, through a translator before the signing of the two agreements, they could serve to foster a better understanding between the two countries as well as increase bilateral trade.

Pointing to the challenges facing his country since the demise of the Soviet empire, Mr Calfa said the transformation of the economy in Czechoslovakia was only one aspect of the democratisation process.

The initial position, he said, was fairly complex following the uneconomical and wasteful use of resources.

But, he said he was confident of convincing foreign investors of the feasibility of investing in his country.

He did however concede that after the collapse of the centrally planned economy the only way to move was through radical economic reform stressing that Czechoslovakia was the most likely to succeed out of the Eastern European states.

The essence of the economic reform process, Mr Calfa pointed out was privatisation and deregulation.

He added that this had already started with small scale privatisation through the auction of state owned companies and that the larger ones were being prepared for the privatisation.

Warns Against Nationalization

MB0505184192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1642 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] Cape Town May 5 SAPA—Experience had shown that there was no future in nationalisation policies as they had an extremely negative impact, Mr Marian Calfa, the Czechoslovakian prime minister, said here on Tuesday [5 May].

Speaking after more than an hour's talks at Tuynhuys with the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, he said the two countries were both striving to extricate themselves from isolation.

"Transition to an open system is extremely complicated because it must be done politically and economically.

"Up to now we have been dealing with the consequences of nationalisation and I can say that it had an extremely negative impact. I can also say that there is no future for nationalisation.

"At the same time our changes took place in a peaceful, non-violent climate and I wish the same for South Africa."

His visit was an expression "of our recognition of the policies of you and your government," he told Mr de Klerk.

The visit of Mr Calfa is the highest level official delegation to come to South Africa in recent history.

Mr Calfa said they intended meeting with high-level ANC officials but, shortly before their departure for South Africa, the ANC cancelled the meeting.

Replying to a question, Mr de Klerk said the referendum had made an important contribution towards building confidence for investors but could not solve the problems of violence remaining in the minds of investors.

"What it needs is a commitment in word and deed from all leaders to ensure that they do not act in such a way as to inflame public violence.

"I am confident that this issue will be resolved satisfactorily."

He said the talks focused on the importance for southern Africa and Africa for success in the Czechoslovakian region as an economic bridge between the two regions would be mutually important.

Bophuthatswana Denies Agreeing to Reincorporation

MB0505174492 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] The government of Bophuthatswana has denied that it has agreed to reincorporation into South Africa in any form. This follows an agreement reached this morning in Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Working Group IV, that all delegations including Bophuthatswana had in principle no objection to the reincorporation of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states. Other parties felt that this represented a major breakthrough.

In a statement issued at Codesa, the Bophuthatswana government said that its position remained the same and it had been consistent since the inception of Codesa. The Bophuthatswana government reiterated that it was an independent state and had an open mind about various options available in respect of its constitutional future. It said that a decision could only be taken once the constitutional principles and value systems of a new South Africa had been clearly determined.

The Bophuthatswana government also reserved its position on the issue of transitional arrangements, testing the will of the people, and the restoration of citizenship.

Codesa Urges Full Participation for TBVC

MB0505172992 Johannesburg SABA in English 1621 GMT 5 May 92

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SABA—The Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] working group discussing the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states on Tuesday [5 May] resolved a long-standing impasse and declared itself ready to present "momentous" progress to the second plenary session of Codesa next week.

Working Group Four announced on Tuesday it had formally accepted that the TBVC states should have full participation in the processes of transitional arrangements and constitution-making, including elections.

It said in a document the group has accepted that participation would take place on the understanding that transitional arrangements would impact on the TBVC territories in the same way they impacted on South Africa.

Participation would be arranged in such a way that the votes in a national election would signify support for or against re-incorporation.

"The results of such an election shall constitute a sufficient test of the will of the people."

The document stated SA [South African] citizenship would be restored to citizens of the TBVC states immediately after the testing of the will. It stipulated that only those who, but for constitutional independence of the TBVC states, would have been SA citizens would have their citizenship restored.

The Bophuthatswana government reserved its position on the document, agreeing only that it had no objection in principle to the re-incorporation of the TBVC states into SA.

The chairman of Working Group Four, Stella Sigcau of the Transkei, said the past week had been punctuated with fear and panic as the group had felt it would not reach consensus or be able to report any progress at Codesa II.

"But now we have, to a great extent, completed our work until after Codesa II," said Ms Sigcau.

Senior sources within the African National Congress and the government hailed this as a breakthrough.

The document resolving the impasse was compiled by a seven-person task group appointed on Monday to bring together the divergent views of the delegates.

Management Committee Chairman Pravin Gordhan described the decisions as momentous and said the group could now report to Codesa II that it had resolved major issues.

Codesa Amended Proposals Emphasize Regionalism

MB0605070292 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 6 May 92

[Text] Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Working Group II on constitutional principles has come up with amended proposals on a constitution-making body which place greater emphasis on regionalism.

Our political news staff reports that new clauses added to the document specify that the proposed interim constitution should make provision for regional government in the interim phase. A new addition to the document is that the interim constitution should not be amended unless the amendment has been approved by the parties in Codesa. The document proposes that Codesa agree to legislation making provision for a constitution-making body operating in a framework of an interim constitution. The interim constitution should make provision for, among other things, an elected parliament and a multiparty interim executive.

Codesa Committee To Address Refugee Problems

*MB0505182092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1436 GMT 5 May 92*

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] has appointed a task committee to address the problem of Mozambican and other refugees. Deputy Minister of Justice Danie Schutte said on Monday [4 May].

The decision was taken after discussions in a Codesa working group.

The eight-member task committee consists of representatives of the South African Government, Venda government, Inyandza National Movement (kaNgwane), United Peoples Front (Lebowa) and Ximoko Progressive Party (Gazankulu).

Mr Schutte will convene the committee. He said any person or organisation who would like to give oral or written evidence to the task committee should contact (012) 314-8505.

COSATU on New Positions for Keys, Wessels

*MB0505175092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1348 GMT 5 May 92*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by COSATU, Congress of South African Trade Unions: "Reshuffle of Cabinet"]

[Text] The appointment of Derek Keys as finance minister and Leon Wessels as manpower minister in yesterday's cabinet reshuffle, raises a number of issues for COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions].

COSATU hopes that Mr Keys will approach his portfolio in a way which will allow us to develop a more constructive relationship than we had with his predecessor. Particularly important here will be a practical commitment to negotiate and consult with trade unions on issues affecting workers. The country is unable to afford a long settling-in period, since there are some burning issues which need to be addressed.

Most immediately, it is absolutely urgent that Mr Keys meet the VAT [Value-Added Tax] Co-ordinating Committee to address the fundamental problems which a range of organisations have with the way in which VAT

has been implemented (VAT on basic foods, medicine water and electricity; the issue of poverty relief; and negotiation of measures for small business) and the problem of rocketing food prices. Similarly we will be looking to Mr Keys to expedite the process of setting up a national economic negotiations forum, an area in which progress is urgently needed, particularly on the issue of unilateral economic restructuring.

As far as the manpower portfolio is concerned, COSATU wants to put on record our dissatisfaction, and will be protesting to the government, about the way in which the portfolio is being handled. Mr Wessels is the fourth minister who has been appointed to this post in the last 8 months (including Eli Louw, Kobie Coetsee (acting), and Piet Marais). All these ministers have had to deal with sensitive negotiations around labour legislation, the manpower commission, and so on.

At the very point where we have managed to familiarise the minister concerned with the relevant issues, a new minister has been appointed. This is disruptive to the process of negotiations, and at the very least indicates a lack of seriousness from the side of the government when it comes to labour issues. Cynics may even suggest that the government is deliberately sabotaging progress in this field. Of further concern is the fact that Mr Wessels has two other onerous portfolios, those of housing and local government. In this light, it becomes difficult to see how he will do justice to the manpower portfolio.

More broadly, the disarray in cabinet reflects the government's inability to protract its rule during this transition period, and seriously underlines the need for its rapid replacement by an interim government of national unity.

Keys's Appointment Welcomed by Economists

*MB0505164992 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 5 May 92*

[Text] The appointment of Mr. Derek Keys as minister of finance, in addition to his trade and industries and economic coordination portfolios, has generally been welcomed by economists and organized trade and industry.

Our economic staff reports that most of those approached for comment favored a so-called super ministry of all economic affairs, saying that this would lead to a better coordinated implementation of economic policy; however, Mr. Keys would have to be supported by a strong team in both his departments to allow him to delegate a large portion of his responsibilities.

Economists said it would also be vital for Mr. Keys to establish and maintain close ties with other policy-making institutions such as the Reserve Bank, the Development Bank, and others. They pointed out that poor coordination between the various policy-making bodies in the past had been to the detriment of the country's

economy. An added benefit with Mr. Keys's appointment would stem from having a single person to negotiate and communicate economic policy with extra-parliamentary groups.

W. Mandela Recovers After 'Undisclosed Infection'

*MB0605073092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0718 GMT 6 May 92*

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA—Winnie Mandela is recovering at Lesedi Clinic, a Soweto private clinic, after she was admitted on Monday [4 May] night suffering from an undisclosed infection.

Dr S. Essa who is treating Mrs Mandela, said her condition had improved on Wednesday, although she was still feverish.

"She is better today (Wednesday). Although still feverish, she had a good night's sleep."

Dr Essa said Mrs Mandela could be released from the clinic before the weekend.

Mrs Mandela was re-elected chairwoman of the ANC [African National Congress] Women's League PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region last weekend, after her political career had taken a nose dive following her separation from her husband, ANC President Nelson Mandela, and her relinquishing of her post as ANC social welfare head.

The beleaguered Mrs Mandela was again in the throes of controversy following renewed allegations about her role in the kidnapping and murder of youth activist Stompie Seipei and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] health secretariat head Dr Abu-Baker Asvat.

Mrs Mandela is on bail pending an appeal against a six-year jail term for kidnapping and accessory to assault.

Further on ANC Criticism of Kriel's Allegations

*MB0505182892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1638 GMT 5 May 92*

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and its allies on Tuesday [5 May] struck back strongly at allegations against the ANC made by Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

"We consider the statement a distorted selection of incidents meant to discredit the ANC and others participating in Codesa," ANC delegate Professor Kader Asmal said at a press conference at the World Trade Centre in Johannesburg.

Mr Kriel submitted his "bombshell" document to Codesa on Monday evening.

In it he berated the ANC, accusing it of a lack of commitment to peace.

"Incontrovertible evidence has now become available which cannot but lead to the conclusion that...the said political leaders do not have any control over their members...." Mr Kriel said.

He named, among others, ANC President Nelson Mandela, Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa, ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala and ANC Western Transvaal leader George Mathusa.

He tackled the recent Trust Feed massacre trial, pointing out that the killings took place in 1988, "long before the important (political) step taken by the government on February 2, 1990".

At Codesa on Tuesday, nine organisations registered their strong disapproval of Mr Kriel's document and called for it to be rejected.

"The document is an attempt to absolve the government of any responsibility for violence in South Africa and tries to downplay the public outcry against Trust Feed," Prof Asmal said.

Police Captain Brian Mitchell was last week sentenced to death for orchestrating the murder of 11 people at Trust Feed in Natal.

Prof Asmal questioned the timing and venue of Mr Kriel's pronouncements, accusing the minister of trying to divert attention from the Trust Feed judgment and of trying to stall Codesa.

"The government can't be allowed to hold up proceedings by such unilateral acts of bluster. There are other forums to raise these issues; the National Peace Accord and at bilateral talks.

"Whatever the motivation on the last day but one of the proceedings of Working Group One, the ANC's view is that the progress report to go to Codesa II must not be hindered by this step."

Although there were still outstanding issues which still had to be dealt with in the working group, Prof Asmal felt there had been consensus on many of 16 issues on the working group's agenda.

The eight organisations which sided with the ANC on the Kriel document are Transkei government, Venda government, Inyanza National Movement, Intando Yesizwe, SA [South African] Communist Party, Labour Party, Natal Indian Congress/Transvaal Indian Congress, and United People's Front.

IFP Issues Ultimatum to ANC on Peace

*MB0605055292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 5 May 92*

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] said this evening that it had delivered an ultimatum to the ANC/SACP/COSATU [African National Congress/South African Communist Party/Congress of South African

Trade Unions] alliance, calling on it to cease immediately what it called its blatant violation of the National Peace Accord in the greater Pietermaritzburg area. The statement said the ANC had until midnight tonight to start decisive and effective action to end its violations of the accord. Should this not be done, the IFP said, it would have no option but to become directly involved in mass mobilization of the community to restore peace and security.

Inkatha Official Interviewed on Private Armies

MB0505180792 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD
in Afrikaans 30 Apr-7 May '92 p 8

[Interview with Inkatha Freedom Party Regional Secretary Humphrey Ndlovu by correspondent Pearlle Joubert; place and date not given]

[Text] Last week kwaZulu Interior Minister Steven Sithebe announced during an Inkatha conference in Natal that violence will only stop if Inkatha, like the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], has its own military wing.

[Joubert] Steven Sithebe says Inkatha wants a private army to stop violence.

[Ndlovu] We do not want a private army, but if there is a roaring lion in the bush that kills its enemies, one needs another roaring lion in the bush. A force needs another force, an army needs another army, and a private army needs another private army.

[Joubert] Sithebe said categorically that an Inkatha army has to be formed to end violence. How can another private army end the violence?

[Ndlovu] Because MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe; Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing] is just not refraining from murdering ANC opponents. It would be better to bring an Inkatha army to life. We must look at ways of protecting our people, although we do believe that private armies are in fact the cause of the violence.

[Joubert] I do not understand. You do not want, but you want.

[Ndlovu] It would appear that the government is not strong enough to place a ban on the various private armies in South Africa. Now ordinary Inkatha supporters are asking us why we let them get killed by MK. Sithebe's statement about Bambatha Battalion [the proposed name for Inkatha's army] was made because Inkatha supporters also need someone to protect them.

[Joubert] Does that mean that Sithebe, as an Inkatha member, lied?

[Ndlovu] No. Sithebe spoke because of the pressure exerted by the people at the grass roots level. Sithebe's announcement was his own—it was not an official Inkatha statement. There are no formal plans to establish an army.

[Joubert] There is evidence that the kwaZulu Police [KZP] is nothing more than an Inkatha army.

[Ndlovu] To say that is like saying the whole SAP [South African Police] supports the National Party. It is just not true. It is only the people who are against Inkatha who say that the KZP is an Inkatha-orientated force. The KZP is a force which protects all the people of South Africa, not just Inkatha members. The KZP has been trained to implement law and order without any bias.

[Joubert] In the event of the Bambatha Battalion coming to life, how will it operate as an Inkatha army?

[Ndlovu] I cannot talk about something that does not exist. We are, however, keeping a close watch on the government to give clarity on the future of private armies. If indeed an Inkatha army would come into being, it will be because we would be compelled by the government's refusal to act against MK.

[Joubert] Would the introduction of a private army not lead to more violence?

[Ndlovu] I am going to hit the nail on the head: If the ANC should decide today the violence must stop, it will stop immediately. Inkatha members, unlike the ANC, are extremely disciplined.

[Joubert] But how is another army going to stop the violence?

[Ndlovu] I do not think that Sithebe ought to have said that Inkatha must create a private army. But what about Harry Gwala's war talk? To let MK loose in our midst is like releasing to us a bully who will terrorize everyone. If Inkatha did in fact start an army, it would not only protect Inkatha members, but all South Africans.

[Joubert] That is obviously the role of the SAP, and according to you, of the KZP as well.

[Ndlovu] If the SAP had gone about their duties efficiently, not so many people would have died.

[Joubert] What will Inkatha do about all its members who are already armed?

[Ndlovu] There would not have been so much violence or as many problems if Inkatha members were armed. Why do you think Inkatha members carry sticks and knobkerries? It is because they do not have weapons. Why should I waste my time carrying a stick when I have a weapon?

[Joubert] The whole drama surrounding traditional weapons is nonsense then? Inkatha insists on carrying them because they have no guns?

[Ndlovu] No. I am a man, that is why I must carry a stick—that is true. But if Inkatha, like the ANC, can get hold of weapons, then I will not come to you again and cry about the violence. Then we would be able to sort out ANC attacks on Inkatha.

Ciskei To Honor Economic Treaty With RSA*MB0505194392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1725 GMT 5 May 92*

[Text] Bisho May 5 SAPA—Ciskei would continue to honour February's economic treaty with South Africa in spite of the dissatisfaction over the role of recently resigned Ciskei Finance Minister Dr Andries Pretorius, the homeland's military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, said in Bisho on Tuesday [5 May].

Brig Gqozo signed the treaty with South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha on February 26 this year, effectively giving the Republic control over the homeland's finances.

A month later, Dr Pretorius, who was appointed to the Ciskei by the SA [South African] Government a year ago, resigned, alleging the homeland was wasting its finances.

Dr Pretorius did not want Ciskeian civil servants to have equal salaries with their South African counterparts, nor did he agree to vehicle subsidies, claimed Brig Gqozo.

He said discussions were under way with the SA Government for a new appointee to the post vacated by Dr Pretorius.

"We want an economically open-minded man who can develop the country in the shortest possible time—not somebody like Pretorius, a bookkeeper who counts rands and cents," said the Ciskei ruler.

Elaborating on other economic issues, Brig Gqozo urged fellow participants in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa to jointly develop a new strategy to address poor economic performance.

He said the continuing decline in the past decade in South Africa's gross domestic product and the drop in fixed capital investment were the worrying features of South Africa's economy.

6 May Press Review on Current Events, Issues*MB0605132592*

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

COSATU Strike Threats Unreasonable—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 4 May in its page 6 editorial wonders whether the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, has "any real appreciation of democracy," since it "threatened a general strike if the government did not meet its demand for a Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]-appointed interim government by June. "We do not think the Government should give in to this or any other demands." If there is a strike the employers "should adopt a tougher attitude—no work, no pay, irrespective of the excuses workers make. The country cannot be held to ransom by Mr Naidoo," COSATU's secretary general.

THE STAR

Role of Cabinet Changing—"Apart from Derek Key's appointment to the Finance portfolio, the latest game of musical chairs in the cabinet seems to mean little for the country at large. Fatigue, and not friction, prompted Monday [4 May] night's new executive seating plan," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 May in a page 16 editorial. "Although President De Klerk did not say as much, he needed simply to keep uncontroversial custodians in charge of portfolios until a form of interim government is agreed on at Codesa. One gets the sense, for example—and no personal offence is meant—that Gene Louw got Defence largely because he was available. The role of the cabinet and its longstanding hierarchies is changing—as it should—in response to the negotiations process. That the importance of the defence ministry has been accordingly downgraded is the clearest indication of this process."

Law, Order Minister's Inflammatory Remarks Claims—A second editorial on the same page says Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has raised the issue of inflammatory speeches by ANC leaders at the "wrong venue and time." "By pointing fingers at Nelson Mandela, Harry Gwala and Bantu Holomisa, Mr Kriel has raised temperatures and reduced the chances of concluding agreements before Codesa 2. His action is reminiscent of Mr Mandela's bitter personal attack on President De Klerk at Codesa 1, a fusillade that gave comfort to Codesa's enemies." The National Peace Committee is the proper venue for the minister's "cogent and well argued submission. The question of whether the men in question deserve public censure should be left to the committee."

BUSINESS DAY

Unions Get Increased Control Over Workers' Pension Funds—"The launch by a group of trade unions of a unit trust to invest workers' retirement funds in 'socially responsible' companies is a logical consequence of union efforts to gain greater control over pension and provident funds," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 May. "The Community Growth Fund is designed as a solution to the dilemma faced by anti-establishment organisations controlling huge amounts in assets which have to be invested in profitable enterprises." "It is a useful illustration of the effects which change and development are having on old adversaries. With members' pensions tied up in companies occupying the 'heights of the economy', organised labour will find its socialist and nationalisation rhetoric increasingly uncomfortable to live with."

SOUTH

NP, ANC Only Political Alternatives—"Politics is polarising around two key alternatives—the ANC [African National Congress] and the NP [National Party], and the emerging divide will not be along racial lines," writes Editor Guy Berger in the page 8 editorial in Cape Town SOUTH in English for 25-30 April. The Democratic Party is "shedding its left-wing, and what remains will

soon disintegrate further." So the "unstoppable trend is now towards bipolar politics. But ironically, the two main poles will also come together on many issues in order to secure a political settlement. Political homes will blur and be swapped more and more. The great political shake-up has only just begun.

RAPPORT

De Klerk Shows 'Moderate Optimism' Concerning ANC, Violence—"In his announcement on planned legislation against private armies, the ordinary man regards them as armed thugs, President De Klerk did mention that the government and the ANC have made progress toward ending the armed struggle and of related structures," begins a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in

Afrikaans on 26 April. "The time has also come for the ANC to stop talking about peace on the one hand, while on the other hand, clinging to the armed struggle story. It is helping to create a climate in which lawlessness is becoming the order of the day. What is especially worrying is the ANC's apparent inability to recognize its own faults. Instead, it continues to place the blame on the government and an unknown third force. Under such circumstances it is laughable to expect further progress to be made in negotiations without the country being thrown into total anarchy. For this reason President De Klerk's actions are timely and we hope that his moderate optimism concerning the ANC coming to its senses on the violence issue is not misplaced, especially in the light of promising political developments shortly before Codesa II.

Angola

Dos Santos Blamed for Disappearance of Thousands

MB0505125892 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 5 May 92

[Excerpts] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the man who replaced the late President Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto and is currently the chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, is directly connected with the physical disappearance of tens of thousands of people during his 13 years of presidency.

Mario Pinto Leonardo de Andrade, a senior officer in the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola who specialized in secret security services in the former USSR, accused Jose Eduardo dos Santos of being responsible for the death of more than 80 percent of the more than 40,000 people who, according to Amnesty International, disappeared on 27 May. In an interview with Black Cockerel Radio journalist Chico Torres, Pinto de Andrade said the massacres took place on direct orders from Jose Eduardo dos Santos who took over after the death of MPLA Chairman Antonio Agostinho Neto in Moscow on 10 September 1979.

Eduardo dos Santos's name is also linked to a number of massacres of militants and sympathizers of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola before and after the Bicesse accords. [passage omitted]

Mario Pinto Leonardo de Andrade said until the signing of the Bicesse accords, there were more than 100 UNITA prisoners in Minse-Disa [Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola] cells in Luanda. He said these prisoners [words indistinct] ministry's cells in Luanda immediately after the signing of the accords.

Savimbi Addresses News Conference 4 May

MB0505111892 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 5 May 92

[Report on news conference by Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, with an unidentified reporter after an audience with the bishop of Benguela Province in Benguela city on 4 May; first paragraph is Benguela correspondent introduction—recorded]

[Text] After inaugurating a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] clinic in Benguela city yesterday, President Jonas Savimbi visited the Benguela Diocese where he was received in audience by Benguela Bishop Don Oscar Braga. Dr. Savimbi described his meeting with the bishop as positive. The bishop told Dr. Savimbi that the church has the duty to tell the people to

vote but it cannot tell them what party they should vote for. After the audience, Dr. Jonas Savimbi gave a news conference to the media.

[Savimbi] Every time we speak of peace, reconciliation, and tolerance, (we try) to listen to the word of the church. During all my visits to the provincial capitals [words indistinct]. That is what I did here.

[Reporter] What was discussed during the meeting with the bishop?

[Savimbi] We discussed the issue of peace, tolerance, and understanding among the Angolan people. I was pleased to hear the bishop of Benguela say that we shall demonstrate to the world that the elections will be [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Dr. Jonas Savimbi, what is your view on the church's involvement in the ongoing peace process in Angola?

[Savimbi] My view is that we should recognize that we need to know the church's stand. After 16 years of war [words indistinct] as well as the true desire of the church, so that the Angolan people can reconcile [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] for the new party to be established [words indistinct]?

[Savimbi] No.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, in your view, [words indistinct] the pope's visit to Angola. Would you like to comment on this?

[Savimbi] We would like to see the visit to Angola by the pope take place in [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, the church's involvement in the Angolan peace process has therefore been positive so far?

[Savimbi] It has been positive.

Deputy Minister on Savimbi's Calls for Violence

MB0505111992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 May 92

[Report on television statement by Deputy Information Minister Oldemiro Vas da Conceicao reacting to Jonas Savimbi's lecture on "democracy and economy" in Benguela Province on 4 May]

[Text] The government has reacted sharply to a recent statement by Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in Benguela Province, encouraging people to break the law.

Last weekend, Savimbi encouraged minors, particularly those aged 17, to add one more year to be able to vote this September. He also spoke against the presence of foreigners in Angola.

Speaking on the Angolan People's Television, Angolan Deputy Information Minister Oldemiro Vas da Conceicao warned that the government will not tolerate any violation of the electoral law and that it will continue to warmly welcome foreigners contributing to the development of Angola.

[Begin recording] [Conceicao] Lately, we have been seeing people call for civil disobedience, violence, and disrespect for the authorities. We would particularly like to refer to the appeal launched by the UNITA leader, urging minors, those less than 18 years old, to break the law and vote in the forthcoming elections.

The government will not tolerate any violation of the electoral law. We would like to point out that there is a government in power in this country and there are laws that have to be respected. More than breaking the electoral law, Dr. Jonas Savimbi is trying to cheat the Angolan people. It is important that we should all be aware of the underhand tactics always used by UNITA. In turn, the government will create conditions for the electoral process to take place in a clear-cut, free, and fair manner so that the Angolan people's will is respected.

Regarding foreigners, Dr. Jonas Savimbi's stand is not new. For a long time we have been hearing him make racist and tribal statements. For a long time we have been hearing him make statements which clearly demonstrate his dislike for foreigners.

Angola is part of the international community and needs foreign presence and foreign investment to generate wealth, employment—to put it in one word: development. Angola will therefore warmly welcome all foreigners contributing to the country's development.

Mozambique

Renamo Intent on 'Taking Power by Force'

MB0505183892 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1800 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] The chief government negotiator in the Rome peace talks with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], Mozambican Transport Minister Armando Guebuza, has repeated his warning that Renamo may still be intent on taking power by force of arms, according to a report in the Beira daily paper, DIARIO DE MOCIMBOS.

Speaking to journalists in Beira, Mr. Guebuza noted that on past occasions during the negotiating process, the government has agreed on various things with Renamo, but Renamo has purely and simply not carried out its promises. He revealed that during the discussions in late 1990, which led to the signing of a partial cease-fire in the Beira and Limpopo rail corridors, the two sides had agreed to deescalate the war. They had decided that there should be no further offensive and that the fighting should be avoided other than in legitimate self-defense. Mr. Guebuza pointed out that Renamo did not honor

either of these premises. Did it deescalate the war, he asked. On the contrary, he said, it is violating the agreements. Mr. Guebuza said that the Mozambican authorities know that Renamo did not believe in a negotiated solution for [word indistinct].

Renamo Rejects Establishment of Peace Corridors

MB0505192792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has announced that it rejects the establishment of peace corridors for the transportation of emergency food to drought-stricken people who are dying of hunger.

Renamo Chief Afonso Dhlakama held talks with Herman Cohen, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, in Malawi approximately one week ago. He had promised then that his organization would not attack emergency aid convoys.

Renamo's new stand has been announced by Renamo Foreign Affairs Chief Jose de Castro in Lisbon during an interview with VOA. Jose de Castro alleged the Mozambican Government would take advantage of the peace corridors to try and secure military advantages on the ground. He also reported an ongoing offensive by joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops.

A Mozambican Government source has described those allegations as delaying tactics because Renamo is not ready for advances in the negotiation process. He also said that Renamo intends to justify a delay in the beginning of the next round of talks scheduled to open in Rome in mid-May.

Dhlakama Criticizes Church Support for Government

MB0505173192 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 5 May 92

[Excerpts] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], held a rally attended by more than 50,000 people at (Cana) in Sofala Province's Gorongosa District on 4 May. President Dhlakama discussed Mozambique's democratization process. He noted that this 15-year war was caused by the totalitarian Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] regime. [passage omitted]

President Dhlakama told the (Cana) residents that he, as Renamo president, (?seeks) democracy for our country and feels he has a great duty to continue defending the Mozambican people's interests until a political accord is signed that will guarantee that the Frelimo regime will not be able to continue repressing the Mozambican people.

President Dhlakama is aware that President Chissano has lately been trying to use certain Mozambican clergymen to tell the people about the need for a cease-fire accord. In other words, those clergymen—particularly

certain Roman Catholic Church members—are trying to convince the Mozambican people that the Frelimo regime is ready to sign a cease-fire accord but that Renamo wants to go on discussing extraneous issues in Rome. President Chissano uses those men because he knows they engage in prayers with great numbers of people and can use their influence with their followers. Thus, those clergymen are conducting an electoral campaign with the people in favor of the totalitarian Frelimo regime. The funniest thing is that those religious leaders, poor unfortunate souls that they are, can only talk about cease-fire and peace. They are unable to explain the problems that led to an absence of peace in Mozambique. Religious leaders are known the world over as the opponents of totalitarian regimes. The reverse happens in our country: Our clergymen only don their cassocks to defend the totalitarian Frelimo regime's ideologies.

When he addressed the rally at (Cana), President Dhlakama urged the Mozambican people to report those ploys by Roman Catholic clergymen because those ploys effectively counter democracy and freedom for the Mozambican people. Furthermore, they behave rather disdainfully toward those who fight the Frelimo regime to free our people from war and Marxism. Those clergymen do not see what is happening in Maputo city. They know nothing about the situation in the country.

The worst one is one of the senior clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church in Mozambique. Just because he resides in Maputo city, that priest thinks he is a spokesman for the Frelimo regime. He should, instead, try to fill his place within the Roman Catholic Church in our country. President Dhlakama noted that Maputo Cardinal Don Alexandre has been speaking out against Renamo. He visited Portugal recently. In his contacts with the Portuguese authorities he could only criticize Renamo. He went there to talk about the deaths of Portuguese priests in our country. He alleged that Renamo had killed them. He was, however, incapable of saying that Frelimo, and its Zimbabwean allies, have killed millions upon millions of Mozambican people. He also failed to mention that the People's National Security Service [Snasp], Frelimo's secret police, has executed many Mozambicans.

Finally, President Dhlakama urged Mozambique's emergent parties to remain calm and not to support the totalitarian Frelimo regime's ploys. He said there is no real opposition party in Mozambique that can dismiss Renamo's legitimate struggle against the Marxist Frelimo regime. Those parties are around now thanks to Renamo's sacrifices during this very tough 15-year struggle. Many people died when they were shot at with Soviet-made shells. Tanks, cannons, and bombs dropped from Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft have killed and maimed many Renamo combatants, but all that was for democracy. (?If) an opposition party does not recognize that, and it supports the totalitarian Frelimo regime's ploys, it will undoubtedly be regarded as the armed wing of Frelimo.

President Dhlakama has said he is very happy because the presence of opposition parties in Mozambique only confirms that Renamo has succeeded in the aims of its struggle against Frelimo. President Dhlakama noted that Renamo has no reason to condemn the presence of opposition parties in Mozambique, but he added that he did not agree with the fact that some of those parties are being used by the totalitarian Frelimo regime, which is a dead party in most parts of the world. They speak to the people in favor of Frelimo.

Renamo is not about to choose each of those parties' ideology. In fact, President Dhlakama would like those parties to join Renamo to form a united front against the totalitarian Frelimo regime that has (?oppressed) the Mozambican people for the last 17 years.

President Dhlakama has called on the leaders of all opposition parties in Mozambique to try and learn about the real situation of the democratization process in this country. Renamo was the party that originated democracy in Mozambique. It will continue to work to have the Frelimo regime recognize the importance of the Mozambican people and accept the democracy that the people want so that war can end in our country. Then we must work to organize the people for general and presidential elections.

* Risks of Defending Maputo Powerlines Viewed

92AF0712A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 10-15 Apr 92 p 6

[Article by Eddie Koch: "Not Even Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] Dares Rob Her"]

[Text] The skeleton of a young woman which sprawls alongside the carcasses of burnt-out trucks on the little-used road to Ressano Garcia still wears a pair of black canvas shoes and clutches a bag stuffed with money to her chest.

The bizarre tale that surrounds this bundle of bones in the scorched veld of southern Mozambique is one of the mysteries which confounds anyone trying to understand why this is the site of Africa's most unrelenting war. And the men who tell it to us are another of Mozambique's many enigmas.

Meet Rocky and Billy, a hardened pair of war veterans and explosives experts who hone their fighting skills while serving in a crack unit of the South African Defence Force [SADF].

It's a blistering Monday morning and today they are on patrol with some unusual companions: a contingent from a special unit of the Mozambican army that has been trained by the British SAS. Together their job is to protect the powerlines which run electricity into Maputo from South Africa.

Rocky, who drives the troop carrier we are travelling in, pulls up to the scene of the ambush and lets Billy do the

explaining: "This young lady told the bandits, Renamo, who last year ambushed the van she was in, that if they were to kill her, then they should leave her body and her money alone because she wanted to rest in peace on that spot."

Legend has it that the young woman was protected by a spell so powerful that it forced the band of brutal men, who have earned a reputation for being the most rapacious guerrillas in the world, to obey her dying wish. "Now not one of them—not the soldiers, not the bandits, not the citizens who are stupid enough to travel in these parts—will go near her."

For the past nine months the pair of veterans has been travelling this road that traverses one of Mozambique's hottest war zones.

After resigning from the SADF, they were employed by Minerva, a private South African security firm which has a contract from Mozambique's electricity supply company to defuse mines and explosives planted around the pylons that carry South African electricity from the frontier town Ressano Garcia to Maputo.

Another of this war's multiple paradoxes: Minerva is headed by a man called Garth Barrett, who led many a raid by South Africa's reconnaissance commandos into Mozambique in the 1970s, including one against African National Congress [ANC] houses in Maputo during which one of his men wearing a Nazi emblem on his helmet was killed.

But today the South African soldiers and their Mozambican colleagues carry out their task with dedication, evidenced by the fact that Maputo has never been without lights during the time they have worked the line.

"We do not get involved in the fight between the rival armies. We have to be very strict about this. Here we work with Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] soldiers but up in the north our company has the job of protecting the lines that run from Cahora Bassa (a large hydroelectric dam on the Zambezi River) to South Africa," says Rocky.

"We only lift explosives and do not carry weapons. The soldiers are with us for defensive purposes only. We work for a private concern and are strictly neutral about this war."

This may be so, but it is a role for which Renamo has little respect.

Vito Anselmo is the movement's chief political representative in Maputo during peace talks with the Mozambican government. Three days before Rocky and Billy took us on their patrol, Anselmo bluntly told THE WEEKLY MAIL: "I think we should kill some of those South Africans to show the world that the SADF supports Frelimo, not Renamo."

His guerrillas clearly intend to carry out that threat. Minerva's troop carriers are often ambushed by Renamo

guerrillas and one of Rocky's colleagues has a hole made by an AK-47 bullet through his foot to prove it.

"A big group hit us about 10km out of Ressano last week. But these guys hammered them hard and they might be a bit nervous this week," he says, gesturing to the half-dozen troops in the back of the armoured vehicle.

A few kilometres away a plume of black smoke rises into the scorching sky. We stop at Moamba, a fortified village surrounded by a ring of landmines about midway along the line, and soldiers report it is the diesel fuel from a train that is burning after being sabotaged and plundered that morning by a group of rebels. Later we learn that 11 people died in the attack.

This is another of the anomalies in the strange war that rages around the road to Ressano. Renamo and the Mozambican government are engaged in protracted peace talks that Anselmo believes may produce a ceasefire by the end of the month.

The optimistic prediction produces gestures of disbelief from the soldiers in the armoured vehicle, who point to the black cloud as proof that while Renamo talks peace, it is busy intensifying its war, especially in the southern provinces of Mozambique.

"That's what happens in any war," says Billy. "As the different sides talk peace, they make more war to increase their bargaining power."

Relief workers dealing with war fugitives who make their way over the border into the Transvaal report increasing levels of brutality in these attacks. "It's commonplace to hear women explain how they were forced to slit the throats of their husbands after a Renamo raid," says Sally McKibben, who runs a refugee centre on the South African side of the border not far from Ressano Garcia.

In one of these massacres, the insurgents chopped off the heads of their victims and placed severed penises in their mouths.

Recently there has been an even more ominous turn of events in the war zone we are travelling through.

A Renamo deserter called Vittorino Fernandes told reporters in February that a group of some 50 rebels arrived at his base in Matchitche, about 30km north of Maputo, and showed him gas masks, oxygen supplies and poison pellets they said were supplied to them while being trained at a camp near Phalaborwa in the Transvaal.

Intelligence sources in the Mozambican military told THE WEEKLY MAIL that they believe Renamo, backed by rightwing groups in the South African military, intends using the chemicals in the suburbs of Maputo to spread panic and despair among the urban populace.

If Renamo ever carries out its threat to kill Billy and Rocky, it will produce yet another irony in this enigmatic war: the bullets may well have been supplied by former colleagues in the SADF.

But as we drive into the safety of Ressano Garcia, Billy explains why he doesn't believe the SADF still supports Renamo. Pointing to the fields of shrivelled mielies on the outskirts of the town, he says: "The rebels have no food. That's why they attack anything that moves on this road. There is no longer anything between Maputo and Ressano." Which is an apt way of describing the terrain through which we have just travelled.

* Zambesia Fishing Industry Registers Growth

92AF0692D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Apr 92 p 3

[Article by Gervasio de Jesus: "Fishing Activity Growing in Zambesia"]

[Text] The fishing sector in Zambesia Province has been registering notable growth in recent times, particularly following the implementation of the PRE [Economic Recovery Program], and now accounts for more than 60 percent of the total industrial production of the province, Balsamo Marcelino, Zambesia's provincial director of planning, told our correspondent in Quelimane City.

The official pointed to shrimp, fish, lobster, soap, and coconut oil as strategic products now obtained in the province. The mining sector is partially paralyzed because of the actions of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Regarding the fishing sector, which accounted for 60 percent of the total production in the industrial area, Balsamo Marcelino gave us some statistics that illustrate the results obtained during last year, notably the shrimp catch, one of the strategic export products.

Last year's production plan set goals of 3,087 tons of shrimp, 799 tons of fish, and 281 tons of lobster. The source said production came to 4,808 tons of shrimp, 450 tons of fish, and 210 tons of lobster.

In relation to the previous year, Marcelino said there was an increase of about 3,235 tons of shrimp and six tons of fish, and a 56-ton decline in the lobster catch.

Our reporter learned that the installation of the fishing wharf at the Port of Quelimane has contributed significantly to the increase in production; in addition to ensuring immediate preservation of the fish, it also makes the fishing process more profitable.

The provincial director of planning in Zambesia reported that, with regard to strategic export products, Efripel [Mozambique Fish Cold Storage Limited] and Crustamoz [expansion not given] are channeling shark fins and oil to the international market. Shrimp and lobster are also being exported, particularly to Japan.

Our interviewee said that, in addition to fish, other strategic products in the province include soap and coconut oil, which are important both as a source of revenue and as a supply for the people.

The Geralco production unit is currently operating below par, because, as he explained, the oil press is out of order and there is an interruption in the supply of caustic soda. We learned that the factory is undergoing renovation. Meanwhile, with a production goal of 2,224 tons of soap, Geralco produced only 839 tons last year.

With regard to the textile industry, Balsamo Marcelino stressed that, with the privatization of Facoza [expansion not given], there has been an impetus for production, as well as improvements in the production process. In 1991, production reached about 28,000 pieces, compared with 13,000 in fiscal year 1990.

Regarding the clothing industry, the official said only that production came to 93 percent of the plan, a decline of about 43 percent from 1990.

He added that, at this time, the sector is concerned with improving the quality of the product to meet the current requirements of the domestic and international markets.

He said further that this year the sector has another textile unit, Crotex [expansion not given], which went into operation last December on an experimental basis after being idle for some years.

Speaking generally, Balsamo Marcelino said that according to the plan for the industrial sector, the production goal was to gross 13,540,000 contos at 1991 prices. Production came to 53,329,700 contos, or 122 percent of the planned goal [figures as published].

* Zambesia Cashew Marketing Figures Released

92AF0692C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
29 Mar 92 p 3

[Text] In the current marketing campaign, Zambesia Province has marketed about 7,000 tons of cashew nuts, thus exceeding the initial goal by 4,240 tons. This volume represents an increase of 5,000 tons over the previous harvest. Of the 7,040 tons marketed in the campaign, about 6,024 tons have already reached the processing plants in Machava and Monapo, this newspaper learned from Mario Francisco Biriba, director of marketing.

The goal of the current campaign was set at 2,800 tons, which was exceeded by almost threefold, thanks to greater engagement and efficiency by those involved in the marketing process.

Actually, of the 7,040 tons that have been marketed, about 6,025 tons have already reached the cashew processing plants. The Cashew Factory of Mozambique, in Machava, has received 5,476 tons of cashews from Zambesia Province; the remaining 548 tons have been shipped to the Monapo processing plant in Nampula.

It should be noted that of the 2,500 tons planned for the previous campaign (1990-91), only 2,000 tons were marketed. According to Mario Biriba, this was basically because the marketing agents were short of funds.

The problem did not arise in the current campaign because the bank made funds available to the wholesalers and retailers of Pebane and Gile. The merchants in Mocuba, Namacurra, and Nicoadala proceeded to purchase cashew nuts with their respective funds.

The outstanding districts in this cashew marketing campaign were Pebane, with 2,642 tons, fulfilling the initial plan of 1,250 tons; Mocuba, with 2,532 tons; and Gile, with 851.5 tons. Pebane, Gile, Maganja da Costa, and Mocuba are the potential cashew nut producers in Zambezia Province.

The marketing director of the Zambezia Provincial Cashew Services added that there are about 634.5 tons of cashew nuts awaiting shipment in these locales.

"Production was good almost throughout the country. In Zambezia, the provincial government created a task force that included officials of the bank and the Commerce and Cashew [secretariats], who kept close watch over the marketing process. The bank made funds available to the wholesalers of Pebane, who were seriously short of funds to participate in the campaign. It should be noted that our intervention has been valuable in solving the many problems that the merchants faced throughout the process," our source observed.

He said that there are sometimes problems in shipping the product from the marketing locales to the Port of Quelimane, because the access roads are blocked because of the war and the buyers are obliged to use convoys of trucks from the Department for Prevention of and Combat Against Natural Disasters.

He lamented that although the Secretary of State for Cashew Nuts had promised to make transportation means available to the province, the purchase price left something to be desired. Zambezia was also promised 4,000 bales of clothing and 650 tons of sugar, a promise which has not yet been met.

"I feel that this is discouraging for the principal agents in the marketing process. The merchants complain that the transport means are extremely costly, and they finally give up. When it is a matter of incentive, I think the price should be affordable. If the government really wants good results from each campaign, it must be more attentive to the principal agents in the process," our source said.

The 1991-92 cashew marketing campaign is scheduled to end during the first half of May.

* Efforts to Reactivate Cotton Industry Viewed

92AF0692A Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
29 Mar 92 pp 6, 11

[Article by Severino Sumbe: "Cotton and Sisal in Defiance of War"]

[Text] An undertaking with mixed capital, including some from the Mozambican Government is, oddly enough, being managed solely by a South African, who is determined to harvest 800 tons of these products in 1991-92.

About two years ago, state and private institutions joined in an undertaking to reactivate cotton production in Zambezia Province, a crop that had been "dormant" for many years following the declaration of independence.

The project also has the virtue of contemplating the recovery of the sisal plantations, as well as cattle raising, all this in the rich region of Mocuba District and part of Lugela.

The Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton project, a private venture formed in 1990 with mixed capital, produced 32 tons of cotton fiber and 242 tons of sisal in its first agricultural campaign in 1990-91.

The goal for the 1991-92 campaign is 200 tons of cotton fiber and 600 tons of sisal.

Formed from what until recently was the Mocuba-Namagoa State Cotton Enterprise, the project was initiated in November 1990, based on a protocol of intent signed by four partners: the Secretariat of State for Cotton and Emocha [Mozambican Tea Enterprise], with 51 percent of the shares, and Beira Trading and a South African group, with 49 percent.

With enviable land holdings, including 32,000 hectares in the Alto Lugela Production Unit, in the district of the same name, and 25,000 hectares in the Mocuba-Sisal region, the project may be said to be swimming against the current in terms of its objectives, with the war being the principal obstacle.

At the moment, the project is administered by a single individual, South African Barry Vorster, whom the workers call the director in the obvious absence of representatives of the other three partners, i.e., the Secretariat of State for Cotton, Emocha, and Beira Trading.

Incidentally, at least when our reporter passed through Mocuba City, Barry Vorster was the only South African in the region. Every working day, from morning to night, dressed in khaki pants and shirt, a pipe between his teeth, Barry Vorster is attempting to serve as both director and field worker, going back and forth in his Land Rover.

"We are attempting to reactivate cotton production on these lands," Barry Vorster said when he had an opportunity to meet with our correspondent. He added: "The family sector is participating in the project and is guaranteed a certain amount of technical support, such as seed, spraying, and management." With sunburned skin and his face dripping with perspiration because of the high temperatures that are still being experienced in Mocuba, our interviewee paused a moment to open a drawer, from which he pulled out a pipe and put it between his teeth. He lit it, puffed on it several times, and then continued:

"Our problem here is the war, because most of the 57,000 hectares that we hold are in war-affected zones; moreover, even in relatively secure areas, nothing can be done because they are occupied by refugees, mostly from the district seat of Lugela."

It is true that, in addition to the fact that the property inherited from the old state company, including machinery, factories, and other infrastructures, had suffered war damage or sabotage, the Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton Project is currently sheltering a large number of refugees on its Alto-Lugela properties; the refugees have abandoned their native areas because of the atrocities of the armed bandits.

Moreover, while there is nothing to complain about regarding the cotton cultivation, because it is in the process of reactivation, the same cannot be said of sisal because, according to Barry Vorster, sisal was last planted in 1978, which means that the plants are very old and should already have been replaced a number of times.

The sisal plantations take up both the Alto Lugela and Mocuba-Sisal regions, and replanting is contingent on peace. Until then, the project will continue to use sisal plants that are 14 or more years old.

Only one of the four sisal stripping and pressing factories in Mocuba-Sisal is operational; the other three have been "mutilated" by the war.

The only cotton gin and pressing plant is still intact and operational, perhaps because it is located in Mocuba City itself, a relatively secure zone. Although the machinery is in need of an overhaul, the factory can work to its capacity of 50 bales of cotton per shift, according to information received at the site from Ramiro Suale, the factory director.

Cattle Raising Also Vorster's Responsibility

At the moment, the project has about 400 head of cattle, most of which were inherited from the old state company.

Vorster told DOMINGO that there is a cattle-raising project in this region, which has enormous potential for this purpose.

He said an artificial insemination program would be conducted next November to introduce improved strains of cattle.

Who Represents the Casual Workers?

The Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton Project has about 600 employees, including full-time and seasonal workers, most of whom were hired by the new management under Barry Vorster.

He said that in the period preceding the creation of the new venture, the Secretariat of State for Cotton arbitrarily dismissed all 1,147 workers who at that time constituted the labor force of the Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton Enterprise, with all the resulting problems.

Hence the new directorate had to assume responsibility for the solution of at least some of these problems, including, among others, the payment of three months of back wages. At the moment, the big headache is the situation of the 950 of the 1,147 workers who were laid off by the old administration and are claiming the right to compensation.

In Vorster's opinion, the compensation of these workers is the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for Cotton, because they were laid off from the defunct enterprise by the secretariat just before the events leading up to the creation of the new cotton project.

"For humanitarian reasons, we have gone as far as we could to pay for the back wages and vacation time of many of the employees of the old enterprise," our interviewee said, adding that the Cotton Secretariat had agreed that the new company would not be responsible for the payment of compensation.

The South African's problems that have arisen from the disputes left behind by the old enterprise do not seem to end here. Among the personnel who were laid off are 25 technicians, all Mozambicans, trained specifically for the cotton and sisal sectors, which makes their professional reorientation somewhat difficult.

On this point, Barry Vorster said that, generally speaking, many of the people who were dismissed by the old cotton enterprise would gradually be reintegrated in the Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton Project to the extent that a stable economic base is created. Regarding the 25 Mozambican technicians, he explained that after the 1991-92 cotton campaign it would be decided whether or not to rehire these cadres, because he is aware that one day they will be needed again.

How Long?

One of the questions which this newspaper asked Vorster had to do with the legal status of his new enterprise. When will it in fact pass from project to real company? Is this transformation conditional on the performance of some acts?

He replied that nothing of this sort is contemplated in the protocol of intent signed by the four associates in the Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton Project. The transformation into a company depends only on its recognition by the government and the consequent publication in the *BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA*. "At that point we will become a company," Vorster said.

No Funds for Compensation

"The Secretariat of State for Cotton is not in a position to pay any compensation to the workers who were laid off, because it does not have the money," explained Castigo Chivite, secretary of state for cotton.

Contacted in Maputo, Castigo Chivite said that there is another problem involving the workers who feel they have a right to retirement benefits, because there is no budget allocation for this.

Given their gravity, the Cotton Secretariat passed on both matters to the Finance Ministry on 2 March.

However, in a dispatch dated 23 March, the vice minister of finance, speaking for the Finance Ministry, explained that the state budget does not include payment to workers employed by former state enterprises that have been privatized or converted into mixed companies, because they have no link to the state administration.

"In view of this situation, I can do nothing because I cannot produce the money here," Castigo Chivite declared, adding that under normal circumstances, there is no reason to pay either compensation or retirement benefits because the workers who are demanding this right were seasonal laborers in now-defunct enterprises.

"They were not full-time employees of the state; they were not civil servants," explained the secretary of state for cotton.

The official added that when the former state cotton company declared bankruptcy, its administration proceeded with the sale of about 200 head of cattle, warehoused cotton and sisal, cotton seed, a ship's hull ["carraca"], and a broken tractor, resulting in receipts of about 285,000 contos, including a 30,000-conto fund made available by the secretariat.

According to the same source, among other things, the old enterprise used the money to pay out more than 220,000 contos in wages and vacation pay in arrears, "pre-avisa," and pensions.

"Even after we did this, someone told them: 'Look, in addition to the money you have received, you have the right to demand compensation and retirement pay.' But how can we pay this to a seasonal worker?" Castigo Chivite asked.

Role of South Africans

Chivite explained that in 1990 the Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton Enterprise declared bankruptcy because of various problems, including an unpayable debt of 1 million contos owed to the bank. According to the speaker, no liquidation commission was formed when the enterprise declared bankruptcy.

Chivite said that "when we shut down the enterprise, we made what is called a provisional contract with a group of four partners, to avoid a period of interruption and the resulting effects."

The provisional contract was signed by the Mozambican Government, Eموcha, Beira Trading (a Portuguese textile company), and a group of South African farmers.

When the time came to place representatives of the four associates in Mocuba, the South African Barry Vorster emerged as the only associate who made himself immediately available to stay in Mocuba, particularly because, according to the farmer himself, he felt he had more freedom in Mozambique than in his own country for reasons known only to him, according to our interviewee.

"Because up to now, this farmer is the only one who has been prepared to work in Mocuba and the other partners have not appointed their own representatives, the people here think that we turned the enterprise over to the South Africans, which is not the case," the official explained.

Chivite said the new venture is not an officially recognized project because it is still operating on the basis of a provisional accord.

Our reporter learned that official recognition has not been possible because, in 1991, Eموcha withdrew from the partnership for financial reasons and was replaced by a new partner, the CFDT (French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers), a company that has a great deal of experience in growing cotton in French-speaking African countries.

Therefore, the new partners in the Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton Project are the Mozambican State, Beira Trading, the CFDT, and South African farmers, and, from what this newspaper learned, the decision as to when the venture will be formalized is up to them.

Reasons for Bankruptcy

When the war intensified in the region of Mocuba during the three-year period of 1987-89, access to the city by rail and highway became quite difficult.

According to the secretary of state for cotton, this situation created a bottleneck for the then Mocuba-Namagoa Cotton Enterprise, which was not receiving fuel and other production material.

The enterprise attempted to stay afloat, but only with the so-called "subsidy to state companies in a deficit situation," which also had its limits, because of the emergence of the PRE [Economic Recovery Plan] imposed by the IMF and the subsequent effects.

"Without money, without the subsidy, and with a 1 million conto debt to the bank, the enterprise failed and, as an alternative, we sought new foreign investors," Chivite said.

Finally, speaking of the number of employees who are currently demanding the right to compensation and retirement pay from the Secretariat of State for Cotton, our source reported that they include 869 workers in Mocuba, 125 in Cabo Delgado, and 343 in Nampula.

In Mocuba, however, the South African Barry Vorster said there were really 950 workers who were demanding compensation from their former employer, i.e., the Secretariat of State for Cotton.

* Zambesia Tea Production Figures Published

92AF0692B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
28 Mar 92 p 16

[Text] Despite the war imposed by the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], which has already caused the destruction of 10 tea processing plants belonging to the Emocha [Mozambican Tea Enterprise] in Gurue, last year Zambesia Province succeeded in shipping 2,066 tons of this strategic export product to Quelimane, Nacala, and Cuamba cities.

A spokesman for the Zambesia Provincial Directorate of Planning told this newspaper that 683 tons of tea were shipped to Quelimane City, 715 tons to Nacala City, and 668 tons to Cuamba City.

The source added that tea production in Zambesia Province is still at very low levels, basically because of the financial situation of the companies and the difficulty in acquiring production materials.

Thus, of a planned quota of 7,141 tons for last year, only 4,927 tons were produced.

Our reporter learned that there are currently about 1,900 tons of tea in Gurue awaiting shipment, since the access roads are blocked because of the war.

David Alone is general director of the Zambesia Company, which has a production unit in Gurue with three stations, namely in Namego, Serra, and [name indistinct]. According to Alone, transporting tea to Quelimane by highway currently entails huge expense, considering that truck convoys must be arranged.

He noted that tea production by his company is being developed with enormous difficulty; in addition to the insecurity that is sometimes experienced in the region, there is also a shortage of production materials.

The capacity at that unit, which is devoted to the production of Licungo tea, is 1,500 tons per year, but it is currently producing only a third of that amount.

Namibia

Nigerian President Babangida Arrives for Visit

MB0505201392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1922 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] Windhoek May 5 SAPA—Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida received a warm welcome on his arrival at Windhoek International Airport at the start of a four-day state visit to Namibia on Tuesday [5 May].

General Babangida, who is also the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, was welcomed by President Sam Nujoma, Nigerian Ambassador to Namibia Edward Aina, and Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab soon after his presidential jet touched down at 4PM.

He was accorded a full state welcome that included a 21-gun salute while he inspected a guard of honour.

After greeting Namibian cabinet members, senior government official and members of the diplomatic corps, General Babangida viewed groups of ceremonial dancers before being driven 40km into Windhoek.

The two heads of state held a private meeting on Tuesday afternoon to be followed by a banquet at State House in the evening.

On Wednesday President Babangida is to meet members of the Africa Group in Windhoek before a visit to the Rossing Uranium Mine near Swakopmund and a salt factory at the coastal town. He is due to overnight at a game lodge near the Etosha National Park.

Thursday's programme includes a trip to the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on the Cunene River between Namibia and Angola, and a rally at Oshakati in the populous Ovambo region of northern Namibia.

Later in the day General Babangida will visit the Meatco factory in Windhoek.

He is to officially open the Namibia International Trade Fair in Windhoek on Friday morning.

Later on Friday morning the two heads of state are to sign agreements at State House after which President Babangida is scheduled to address a press conference.

Nujoma Hosts Banquet

MB0605070192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0115 GMT 6 May 92

[Text] Windhoek May 5 SAPA—Namibia will not accept any attempt by South Africa to link the settlement of the Walvis Bay question to any other issue, President Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek on Tuesday [5 May].

"My government will not accept any attempt by the South African Government to create a new linkage, this time, between Walvis Bay and off-shore islands negotiations with the current internal political and constitutional developments in that country," he said at a State House banquet in honour of visiting Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

"It is only with the return of these territories that the decolonisation of Namibia, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 432 (1978), can be considered as having been completed," Mr Nujoma stressed.

Namibia and South Africa are currently negotiating the joint administration of the disputed port enclave pending a final solution to the question.

Mr Nujoma called on General Babangida, who is current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity "to keep this issue as one of the priorities on Africa's current agenda."

Babangida on Walvis Bay Issue

AB0605113092 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English*
1030 GMT 6 May 92

[Text] The OAU chairman, President Ibrahim Babangida, has expressed the hope that the peaceful settlement of the rift between Namibia and South Africa over Walvis Bay, the offshore island, could bring about a new era of cooperation between the countries in the region. He was speaking yesterday at a state banquet held in his honor in Windhoek, the Namibian capital. President Babangida remarked that Nigeria had followed with interest the current negotiations on the status of Walvis Bay which resulted in the establishment of a Namibia-South Africa joint administration on the port.

President Sam Nujoma of Namibia said that the continued occupation of his country by South Africa had undermined the territorial integrity and national security of Namibia. He therefore urged President Babangida in his capacity as the chairman of the OAU to make the issue of disputed territories a top priority on Africa's agenda for the next summit scheduled for July in Dakar, Senegal.

President Babangida started a state visit to Namibia yesterday.

Ghana

'Full Results' of Constitutional Referendum

AB0405110592 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 1 May 92

[Excerpt] Full results for last week's referendum on the draft constitution have now been released by the Interim National Electoral Commission. The results indicate a massive yes vote in support of the Fourth Republican Constitution. Out of a total number of 2,680,974 votes cast, yes recorded 2,408,119 while no polled 272,865. [passage omitted]

Commentary on Good Government, Instability

AB0205215092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 2 May 92

[Commentary by Joe Kingsley Eyiya]

[Text] A careful evaluation of the political changes in the world since the beginning of this decade reveals a call for democratic rule or government for most countries. In Africa, the cry for democratically elected governments has been loud and clear, and West African countries like Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, and Burkina Faso are in the process of returning their nations to constitutional rule. The assertion is that democracy thrives on a constitution, for a constitution embodies the laws and principles according to which a state is governed. It therefore outlines the rights and responsibilities of both the government and the governed.

Ghanaians, accepting through a referendum the draft constitution for the Fourth Republic, have moved a step further in returning the country to constitutional rule. During the drafting of the new constitution for Ghana, the issue of deterring people from the unlawful overthrow of the Constitution came up. A clause was eventually inserted in the Constitution that makes the unlawful overthrow of the Constitution by any person punishable by death. This is said to prevent military coups in the country.

At a durbar organized by the Eastern regional administration at Koforidua to educate the people on the draft constitution, the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, assured the Ghanaian populace that the Ghanaian soldier has now come to the awareness that would not make him seize power in the country for power sake. Let us thank God for such an awareness. Whatever be the awareness of today's Ghanaian soldier or the provision in the Constitution that seeks to prevent military coups in this country and Africa at large, one is more convinced that the best solution to military coups in Africa eventually lies in good government.

Military takeovers in most African countries have enjoyed in one way or the other some public support, especially from workers and students. The main reason

for such support is to do away with bad governments in their countries. Though a constitution may provide all the needed ideals to make for a stable government, it is the people who work with such a constitution that ensure the continuance of the constitution.

Obviously, the challenges of the Fourth Republic of Ghana are great. They need a new willingness to make our Constitution work. The new constitution of the Republic of Ghana makes a provision on human rights and administrative justice as well as national commission for civic education. Such provisions are to function against violations of fundamental rights and freedoms, injustice, corruption, and abuse of power by persons in authority, and as well educate and encourage the public to defend their Constitution at all times against all forms of abuse and violation.

It takes a good government to make all such good provisions in the Constitution practicable. The truth is that under a bad government, a country is bound to face trouble of every kind, military coups inclusive. It is unfortunate that most people do not realize that to neglect the truth means to reject the truth. Our present truth is that Ghanaians need to vote men and women of integrity and foresight in the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections to lead the country under the Fourth Republic to ensure good government and political stability for our beloved country. Names, personalities, and tribal as well as political affiliations must not be allowed to blind the electorate into electing self-seeking men and women into power for the Fourth Republic. Ghanaians should have learned their political lessons by now. We haven't forgotten so soon the economic situation in the country under the Third Republic that forced a member of parliament at that time to send a standard ball of kenkey [local food made from corn] to parliament to argue the plight of the ordinary Ghanaian under the then constitutional government.

Guinea

Cabinet Confirms Momoh Granted Asylum

AB0505205792 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT
5 May 92

[Excerpt] The Cabinet held its regular session today under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic. The head of state briefed the Cabinet on the recent events in Sierra Leone and acknowledged the change of regime in that country. To that effect, he confirmed the granting of asylum to the former president, Dr. Joseph Saidou Momoh, on the grounds of humanism and African hospitality.

However, the Republic of Guinea does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of Sierra Leone, a neighboring country with which it wishes to have, as in the past, good cooperative relations.

In this regard, the Cabinet approved the arrival in our country tomorrow of a Sierra Leonean Government delegation coming to initiate contact. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Comments

AB0505222092 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT
5 May 92

[Statement by Foreign Minister Ibrahima Sylla at news conference in Conakry on 5 May on situation in Sierra Leone—recorded]

[Text] I thank you and I share your interest in this news conference. In fact, since 29 April we have deliberately chosen to keep silent over the events in Sierra Leone. The reasons are quite simple. You know that we have more than 500,000 [as heard] compatriots in that country and a reaction from Conakry can have an immediate repercussion on our compatriots there. Also, you are aware that we have a military contingent there. This contingent, charged with assisting the Sierra Leonean Government in restoring its territorial integrity, is in the eastern part of the country facing the rebellion from Liberia. And the Sierra Leonean soldiers, working with this contingent, left the war front to go to Freetown. We feared at one moment that our unit would be sandwiched between rebels from Liberia and a part of the Sierra Leonean Army hostile to their government. We therefore deemed it wise not to make a statement until we had all the elements needed to assess the situation.

The situation in Sierra Leone is relatively calm. Up to today, the curfew has been relaxed; trade has resumed even though the administration has not as yet attained normalcy. The Guinean community there was not at any time harassed, and Guinea's position is one that reaffirms its policy of good neighborliness based on the noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. Therefore, we are following with keen interest developments in the brotherly country of Sierra Leone, and until the actual situation is known, a situation which should be reported to us by the new authorities, we would simply like to reaffirm that Guinea, which is historically linked to that country, remains attentive [words indistinct] and will choose its final position in accordance with the political orientation that will be defined by the authorities of Sierra Leone. Of course, we sincerely hope that the democratic values of human rights will be respected by the new Freetown authorities.

According to reports reaching us, the new authorities have decided to make their first trip outside the country to Guinea. So, without any preconceptions, we are waiting. We think this is a positive gesture toward our country and it goes without saying that if these values we have been talking about—the democratic values of respect for human rights—are honored, there is no gain

saying that the Guinean Government will take the appropriate measures to have normal relations with the new authorities.

What I can say at this stage is that actually, President Joseph Saidou Momoh is in Guinea. He arrived in Guinea with his wife and his child, and he is being treated well. This is in conformity with the Guinean policy of making our country a land of refuge. You are aware that as of today there are over half a million foreigners in our country for humanitarian reasons. Therefore, loyal to its policy of humanism, Guinea has received President Joseph Momoh. As to how long he will stay and what he will do, only the future will tell us. We are dealing with a former head of state who was forced to flee from events in his country. But at no moment was the retaking of power discussed, and Guinea has not been informed about such intentions, and I definitely cannot confirm (?some press reports). I can confirm that since his arrival, General Joseph Momoh has not contacted any (?newsmen). So I am afraid these allegations are unreal. The Guinean soldiers were there at the request of the former Sierra Leonean authorities linked by a pact of (?non-aggression). Safeguarding Sierra Leonean territorial integrity is safeguarding Guinea's own territorial integrity.

I reiterate Guinea's position will be determined when the real positions or intentions of the new Freetown regime are known. If the new authorities are determined to continue with the pacification policy set up by the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] through ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], and if the new authorities accept such, then it is quite possible that our troops should still remain in Sierra Leone. But if the new authorities decide to side with the rebellion, then it is possible that the wisest thing to do is to recall our troops so that the feuding brothers can calmly negotiate and regain peace, because our ultimate goal is peace.

Ivory Coast

Assembly Speaker Opens Parliamentary Session

AB0305150092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 30 Apr-3 May pp 4, 5

[Report on address by National Assembly Speaker Henri Konan Bedie at the opening of the first 1992 ordinary parliamentary session in Abidjan on 29 April]

[Text] The reintroduction of multiparty democracy in the Ivory Coast is summed up two years later in a poignant contrast that Henri Konan Bedie, speaker of the National Assembly, analyzed yesterday morning at the opening of the first 1992 session. Speaker Bedie's speech shows that on the one side, "multiparty politics and political debate worked well at the National Assembly: Courtesy and self-restraint were rigorously observed and degenerative excesses were avoided." It is regrettable, however, that on the other side, outside the

National Assembly, **"there have been excesses in the course of multipartyism,"** symbolized by marches followed by damage and looting.

As expected, there was a large crowd of people yesterday morning at the National Assembly eager to hear Speaker Konan Bedie's speech because of the climate of violence that prevailed during the recess. There were gendarmes in ceremonial attire at the entrance of the Assembly where the red carpet was rolled out for Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara, representing the head of state; President Philippe Yace (Economic and Social Council); Lanzeni Coulibaly (Supreme Court); members of government; foreign diplomats; and a **delegation of Beninese parliamentarians led by Speaker Hounghbedji.**

Quoting a political observer on Ivory Coast, Speaker Konan Bedie established three facts. The first is that most of **"the newborn parties" declare themselves as opposition even before they get themselves organized.** Newly created trade unions follow their steps and **do not make the least attempt to hold dialogue with the government.** Everything indicates that the new partners advocate a break. Surprisingly, we hear people say: **"The past was negative for us. We do not want to do anything by compromise."**

The second fact is that **"the lack of innovation"** regarding political culture and African social values distinctly marks the democratization process.

Since the inception of political awakening in Black Africa, many organizations on the continent have only been copies of ideas imported from other countries. Yesterday, African countries chose one of the two social systems from the West or the East: **liberalism or socialism.**

Today, Africans are fighting to adopt the same social system: **liberal democracy, without the least contribution of their African creative genius.** The third fact mentioned by the speaker of the Ivorian Parliament concerns **"action of certain external allied forces that are ignorant of African realities."** This action **"leads to the derailment of the democratization process. Left and right activists compete in 'supervising' the promotion of Western democracy and human rights."**

Thus, the democratization process lands itself in a climate of conflict. These excesses result from the choice of methods and means adopted to impose new political feelings.

This explains the fact that **"an effort is being made not to recognize the legitimacy of existing offices and institutions by using all strategic means, including disinformation,"** with the opposition showing itself fond of a press that **"insults, slanders, and calumniates,"** a press that **"spits poison"** and resolutely refuses debate of ideas, leaven of democratic communication.

That also explains why **"the new politicians prefer" marches and street riots** to constructive proposals for a

democratic change. Such demonstrations are aimed at **enforcing the principles of revolutionary struggle:** provoking the government and attracting repression to obtain amplified rumors.

"Political violence can be seen during organized marches. One cannot understand this when one knows that under the sole Democratic Party of Ivory Coast regime with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny as leader, Ivory Coast proved to be a haven of peace and tolerance."

These marches, **"always announced as peaceful ones organized to back up a demand,"** have proved particularly negative: 36 buses were damaged during a march organized by the Ivorian Human Rights League. These are insignificant damages compared to the 18 February march during which the African Development Bank was not spared, with about 60 vehicles having been seriously damaged there.

"During the demonstrations organized by the Federation of University and High School Students, another secular arm of the opposition, the murder of young Zebie Zirignon did not draw any protests from the 'self-styled defenders' of human rights. On the other hand, police mistakes at the Yopougon university residence raised an outcry of protests, formal notices, and ultimatums to the government from certain opposition leaders."

The spread of these multiparty political excesses to the interior of the country are of concern, and Mr. Konan Bedie spoke about it, stressing the distress of village leaders **"sent to Coventry in certain so-called occupied zones for supporting the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast [PDCI]. Other brutalities were reportedly committed as well. Intimidation keeps silence those who keep their trust in the PDCI. These practices, contrary to the rights of the citizen, do not in any way draw the attention of external networks."**

"In a nutshell," Speaker Bedie noted, **"political life under a multiparty system appears, outside this Assembly, rather like a nightmare for many Ivorians. For certain grass roots activists, political struggle is a ceaseless show of strength with the hope that a 'final assault' would see the government in the street!"**

The National Assembly speaker then spoke about the 3 December 1991 events—roadblocks around the National Assembly—an unprecedented spectacle in which parliamentarians were molested and humiliated without the **"self-styled"** democrats from both inside and outside the country raising a finger.

"There is every reason to think that for the 'new politicians' and their 'allies' only the government and recognized institutions are prone to errors and therefore the only ones prone to denunciations and reproaches. As for themselves, everything is permitted, and they can go to any length."

It is in the wake of the 18 February events that the government decided to reestablish public order. This gave rise to accusatory communiques and formal notices from "external allies."

"One cannot avoid observing the total lack of sense in all these riots, even when democracy belongs to Ivorians."

This is because democracy was irreversibly reintroduced in Ivory Coast **where no one works for the return of the one-party system.** In these conditions, is it not preferable for every party to organize itself rationally and try to deserve the trust of the electorate?

Speaker Bedie wondered what was the sense in a struggle against the state, its institutions, and peace of fellow citizens. "Is democracy supposed to be violent? What is the sense in these acts of violence while democracy belongs to all of us? Can we desire what we already possess, to the point of losing our self-control, lucidity, and tranquillity? [no closing quotation marks as published]

What importance do we give national identity when we rely on foreign organizations that defy the independence and sovereignty of the Ivory Coast? **Could opposition mean for certain people disloyalty to the state and the nation?**

What conception do we have of democracy when, despite free, competitive, and pluralist elections, we do not feel concerned with either the results of the elections or the decisions made by the majority government?

To come out of this contradictory situation, Konan Bedie urged the opposition to quickly reexamine its methods and means of struggle. "Small groups and external activists cannot find solutions to Ivorian problems. **We have to rely on ourselves, our willingness to live together in tolerance, and mutual respect for one another and the laws.**"

Speaker Henri Konan Bedie, man of peace and dialogue, finally called for easing of this tension. "Wisdom constantly guides President Houphouet-Boigny's decisions. You can still appeal to him and ask for the 'pardon' allowed by the law, **provided it is done sincerely and not in deceit; provided you accept the political struggle in nonviolence and in respect of the law, people, and goods.** We know that some, without admitting it, want an exit from the impasse into which they have misled themselves. All Ivorians have the duty to help in easing tension in our political life. [no closing quotation marks as published]

We are happy to hear that President Houphouet-Boigny is the ultimate recourse. But do those people still know that such a measure stems from the authority of the laws that govern us? Do they still know that minimum courtesy and respect for a legitimate authority must be observed?

No one is untouchable; no one is above the law, and the protests of "external allies" are not an exception from the laws of the Ivorian state, a law-abiding state.

In conclusion, Konan Bedie urged Ivorians to practice multiparty politics in brotherhood and not in violent confrontations. He asked them to be tolerant in order to be enriched by their differences, diversities, and sensibilities in managing their common affairs. They must respect the laws in order to give discipline, sovereignty, and independence of the nation a meaning.

Assembly Speaker on Multiparty System, Elections

AB0405170092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 28 Apr 92 pp 6, 7

[Interview with National Assembly Speaker Henri Konan Bedie by reporter Michel Kouame; place and date not given]

[Text] Henri Konan Bedie, speaker of the National Assembly and our country's former minister of economy and finance, has agreed to be interviewed by FRATERNITE MATIN on such essential issues as the stabilization and economic recovery plan, privatization, tax collection, and unemployment. Concerning those issues, speaker Konan Bedie was affable as well as concise. As an experienced politician, he gave his point of view on such issues as consensus, the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast [PDCI] in the multiparty system context, and in the 1995 elections. "Democracy is not made up of elections only," Konan Bedie rightly noted.

[Kouame] Henri Konan Bedie has been silent during this period of the multiparty system, I mean a period of debating ideas. Is this silence strategic or does it correspond to your personality?

[Bedie] Since the beginning of the eighth legislature, no one has said more than I about the recent developments in the Ivorian political life, the return to a multiparty system, and the progress of the liberal democracy in our country.

Since my election as the speaker of the National Assembly on 22 December 1990, and namely at the 1991 opening and closing of the regular plenary sessions, I have seized each opportunity to raise and analyze the situation and the prospects for political pluralism and democratic liberalism. I did it without any planned strategy but only because it appears to me as a major responsibility of the speaker of the National Assembly.

[Kouame] Now we understand each other. Most of the time you speak at the National Assembly and you have been constant in your stand concerning union in diversity. Clearly speaking, are you for a new consensus?

[Bedie] The consensus I call for is the consensus for democracy in the multiparty system, for a government of the majority which respects the rights of the minority. Above all, I call for the unity of the Ivorians to achieve common objectives in all the sectors of economic, social, and cultural development. I also call for a consensus on

the actual and constructive participation of all in production or the creation of wealth.

[Kouame] But yet, an accusation was actually leveled against you in some newspapers after your call at Kouassi-Kouassikro?

[Bedie] Those who were present on 1 March at Kouassi-Kouassikro at the reunion celebration know that that accusation is based on the most grotesque lie. Those who were not there and who were able to read that paper understood immediately that the accusation stemmed from malevolence. They can even get the entire text of that speech from my secretariat.

[Kouame] Your visit to Kouassi-Kouassikro was part of a particular event, but you had publicly announced a large-scale visit to the interior of the country?

[Bedie] Late December, on the closure of the 1991 second regular session, I stated that as speaker of the National Assembly I proposed a familiarization tour to the Ivorian people in the hinterland. So this is not, as you say, a "large-scale visit."

On the occasion, I specified to my colleagues that "all the changes which have occurred and are under way in our national life call for a dialogue with our people on such issues as democracy, promotion of national development, and the future that we all hope for."

I guess that those who were expecting spectacular trips with drums and trumpets were disappointed, but the program I drew up for myself is proceeding normally. After Biasso, I went to Arenguie, Korhogo, and Kouassi-Kouassikro to assess how much my initiative was expected by the people. I will continue those visits.

[Kouame] One could also add to those issues the events of 18 February, that henceforth historic "black Tuesday."

[Bedie] I notice a contradiction between the practice of democracy at the National Assembly and the behavior of some opposition parties outside the institution.

At the National Assembly, the cohabitation of many parliamentary groups can be considered positive. On the contrary, the excesses of some new political parties on Abidjan streets, villages, schools, in the press, and also in some enterprises are a source of real concern.

I intend to talk about that contradiction at the solemn opening of the first 1992 regular session and to propose ways of remedying it.

[Kouame] You will, no doubt, say a word about democracy in the Ivory Coast, namely, how do you view it, Mr. Speaker, and what do you think of the 1995 elections?

[Bedie] Democracy is not made of elections only. We experience it every day at the National Assembly, and it is there in that temple that those elected by the nation

come out with a general will. Ivorians must be trusted concerning the 1995 elections.

[Kouame] What is your view of the PDCI in this multiparty context, especially with regard to the 1995 elections?

[Bedie] The PDCI is a great, organized, and responsible party; it led our country to independence and has since shaped its economic, social, and cultural development.

It emerged the undisputable winner in the last elections. It enjoys the confidence of the vast majority of the citizenry and is called upon to play a key role in catalyzing the country's development in the times ahead.

[Kouame] Are you not considering some adjustments within the PDCI in order to better confront the next elections?

[Bedie] The PDCI has been and still remains a vanguard party. It has always been able to transform and renew itself any time the political environment so required. This was confirmed once more at its last congress.

I trust it to be able to handle the future trends, thanks to its experience in situations of "change in continuity."

[Kouame] Some Ivorians maintain that the national opinion is divided on the subject of a national conference. What is your opinion?

[Bedie] The question of a national conference does not in any way divide Ivorians; it is a subject that was debated only within a microcosm. The aftermath of national conferences in other countries is well known to all; the national conference is no panacea and Ivorians have opted for an alternative approach.

The only irrevocable approach in democracy is universal suffrage. Ivorians have adopted this approach which the Constitution clearly offered them with the attainment of independence.

[Kouame] Just like the national conference, which some people advocate with all their heart, others call for a change of constitution.

[Bedie] Do you sincerely think that the men and women who fought and who sometimes fell in the conquest of independence were not mature and that all those who contributed to make Ivory Coast one of the most developed countries in the region were not level-headed and responsible? The Ivorian people, in all circumstances, have always been able to chart their own course and organize itself as best as possible.

I have no doubt as to its attachment to its fundamental law, the present Constitution.

[Kouame] You have often expressed your concern about the rising unemployment. You have sometimes even gone further to make proposals in some of your speeches. But the problem persists, and is even worsening. How do you envision the future?

[Bedie] We need a faster economic growth.

We need to produce more advantageously and, to this end, we need more investments.

We need more domestic savings and more external private and public capital. All this is easier said than done. You agree with me?

It is necessary that Ivoirians have confidence in our ability to maintain peace and security legally. It is not by organizing marches to destroy property that we can restore prosperity. Disorder drives away full employment. Let me say this: **Work is not lacking**, even though job opportunities are scarce. Our country still lies fallow!

[Kouame] Still in the same vein, some people believe that the present crisis is not just economic. It is also, above all, cultural. Has the Ivory Coast chosen to shun its culture?

[Bedie] The Ivory Coast has certainly not chosen to shun its culture, otherwise how do you explain the vitality and international influence of our writers, playwrights, filmmakers, artists, drama troupes, singers, and dancers?

The facilities provided for the cultural sector must be strengthened in the future according, of course, to our financial means.

[Kouame] Privatization is, without doubt, the best way to enable citizens to acquire economic tools. However, the inadequacy of domestic savings is often cited as a stumbling block to privatization. Do you think, Mr. Speaker, that Ivoirians will really participate in the privatization rendezvous?

[Bedie] At present, the privatization policy is first and foremost a means of promoting economic activity. Several public and semipublic firms are suffering from a lack of financial resources which compromises their very survival.

Owing to the lack of domestic savings (this is characteristic of all developing countries), the only way to keep the productive national capital active is to turn to foreign investors.

"The privatization rendezvous," as you call it, is imagery which does not faithfully take account of realities and potentials.

Privatization is a process which extends over a long period and, much as one may regret that Ivoirians today do not participate in it sufficiently for the reasons we have just given, one should remember that it does not determine the breakdown of the capital of the companies concerned forever. Look at what happens even in the developed countries. I believe that our countrymen will definitely be present at the last privatization rendezvous.

[Kouame] The stabilization and recovery plan for the Ivoirian economy is proceeding satisfactorily. However, firms—be they industrial or commercial—are still left

with a sense of frustration, notwithstanding the tax reliefs granted them. Do you think it would be possible to still do something by way of improving the taxation environment of Ivoirian firms?

[Bedie] Certainly, and there are plans to that effect. The competitiveness committee devoted most of its report to tax rationalization proposals. It also examined export promotion, external competition, and investments, as well as proposals for improving the labor market and the legal and administrative environment of firms.

At the National Assembly, we will expedite the examination of relevant government bills aimed at boosting industrial and commercial activities.

[Kouame] On the basis of the Trade Program of Action (PAC), which you drew up and established when you were the minister of economy and finance during prosperity, do you believe that it is possible to establish similar programs today? Will such a program not have better results if it is repeated during a crisis?

[Bedie] If a trade program of action were to be launched today, obviously it would not take the same form as the PAC we implemented in the early seventies.

Since this program was stopped, other national trade promotion programs have been launched and they are being pursued in a difficult economic environment.

Presently, the Boards of Trade and the new Chamber of Commerce and Industry appear to me to be institutions that are quite capable of prolonging past efforts and promoting an efficient national distribution sector.

[Kouame] The state has opted to withdraw from the agricultural sector. The agricultural profession, faced with this change of direction, continues to be very concerned about who will take over from the state, about what form this will take and what resources will be utilized. In your opinion, Mr. Speaker, what is the best formula for the state's withdrawal?

[Bedie] The state is withdrawing partially, gradually, and selectively from agricultural production activities but not from the agricultural sector.

It has been proved that the state is not the best qualified to manage enterprises that operate on the market, and the government has learned its lessons from this. However, the state continues to be the driving force behind agricultural development through the supervisory role it plays in basic and applied research, in providing extension services to farmers, and also as a result of the political, economic, and financial resources it puts in place to promote development and optimize resources assigned to this sector.

Formulated as such, the state's withdrawal does not lead to "less influence of the state" but "better efficiency of the state."

[Kouame] There is another problem which is quite serious: tax recovery. Some PDCI barons are reportedly refusing to pay. Do you not think that the government needs to take some outstanding action in this area in order to restore confidence vis-a-vis Ivoirians? And, does Parliament have proposals for an "anti-defrauders law?"

[Bedie] Where personal tax matters are concerned, care should be taken in generalizing. Are people really refusing to pay?

Citizens who have delayed in paying their taxes are not ipso facto defrauders. Many social, family, economic, and financial circumstances can upset the financial balance of a household.

Nonetheless, paying taxes is a national duty and those who intentionally shirk this duty must face the law.

It does not seem necessary for parliament to propose an "anti-defrauders law," several provisions exist already—they must be enforced.

[Kouame] On the international level, in 1980, the Lagos Plan of Action recommended the economic integration of Africa. Closer to us, the OAU in 1991 gave itself the objective of achieving a Common African Market by the year 2025. Does the year 2025 deadline appear realistic to you, Mr. Speaker?

[Bedie] It seems to me that an acceleration of the process is absolutely necessary. It is a vital issue for Africa and what is most important is to undertake and pursue it to the end.

[Kouame] Europe 1993 is just around the corner, but already, the future of the CFA franc appears gloomy for many observers who doubt that France will still be able to make its other partners share its views on this issue. Mr. Speaker, could you give your impressions on the future of the CFA franc in the Europe of 1993?

[Bedie] Europe has set itself up into an economic community and is going to have a single currency. I think it will be advisable for Ivory Coast to take the same course as France, its favored partner.

The outlook of the CFA franc seems to widen with the creation of a single European currency.

[Kouame] To conclude, let us go back to the opposition and its press, which, generally speaking, has often not treated you kindly.

[Bedie] The majority and the opposition in parliament maintain constructive relations. I deplore the fact that a certain opposition press takes delight in personal attacks to the detriment of ideas being debated.

The behavior of the opposition at the National Assembly and its behavior in its press are contradictory.

On the parliamentary opposition my assessment is "good," and on the opposition press my assessment is "needs to make progress."

[Kouame] You have been criticized for not bringing up the parliamentary immunity of the parliamentarians arrested. Is such criticism justified.

[Bedie] Such criticism is absurd. It is not for the speaker of the National Assembly to bring or not bring up the parliamentary immunity of parliamentarians. The arrest of a parliamentarian is subject to constitutional provisions.

Article 37 of our Constitution is very clear: It stipulates that "a parliamentarian may, during recess, only be arrested with the authorization of the parliamentary committee, except in cases of flagrante delicto, authorized prosecutions, and final convictions.

[Kouame] Under what keynote should this reopening be placed, two years after the return of multiparty politics, and within a parliament where three parties are represented?

[Bedie] The National Assembly has, since the beginning of the eighth legislature, operated peacefully. I would like this same serenity to prevail in discussions at this first 1992 ordinary session, and would also like the National Assembly to be a model for national political life.

Sierra Leone

Further Reportage on Momoh, Situation in Country

Momoh's Activities, Plans

AB0405162092 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 4 May 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday on this program, Sierra Leonean's new leader Captain Valentine Strasser said he was not worried about the intentions of former President Momoh who was overthrown in Wednesday's [29 April] coup. The president fled to Guinea but so far hasn't said anything himself about his plans and whether he intends to stay in Guinea or attempt to return. Our Conakry correspondent, Fode Fofana, has been investigating, and he telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] I've been speaking to someone who's been seeing President Momoh daily since he arrived here. He confirmed that Momoh was in Conakry with his wife, Fana, and a young girl who they were looking after. My source told me, and I quote: Momoh is now regretting that he was too relaxed with his power. He said that the president admitted to turning his back on the Army, forgetting that he was (once) a soldier himself before becoming head of state. My source told me if the president had kept in touch with his military colleagues and made frequent visits to the barracks, he would have known beforehand that the coup was in the making. [Words indistinct] and now reports say he had meetings with officers who had

discussed strategies to (?get him) back to power. According to my source, he is just waiting for a word from President Babangida of Nigeria to decide on his next move.

Even though a military plane was made available by the Nigerian leader, he refused to go to Abuja, the Nigerian capital, judging it too far from Sierra Leone. Observers in Guinea say that President Lansana Conte has a lot on his plate at the moment and cannot afford to help his friend. [end recording]

Curfew Hours Changed

AB0405220092 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2150 GMT 4 May 92

[Summary from poor reception] The National Provisional Ruling Council announces that the curfew hours have been adjusted from 12 midnight to 6 AM with effect from today.

Strasser's 'First Day in Office'

AB0405222092 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2200 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council [NPRC], Captain Valentine Strasser, today spent his first day in office at the seat of government at State House. Soon after his arrival, he received the top echelon of the civil service headed by the head of the civil service and secretary to the cabinet, Alhaji Momodu Monu, who pledged the loyalty and support of the entire membership of the civil service to the chairman. He was formally introduced to the senior civil servants by the secretary to the head of state, Mr. J.P.A. Koroma.

Alhaji Momodu Monu assured the chairman of the unflinching support of the service in the realization of the country's objectives. He said that as an integral part of the affairs of state, it is the duty of all civil servants to ensure that the machine of state remains undisrupted.

Chairman Valentine expressed high appreciation of the loyalty and support demonstrated by the hierarchy of the civil service, assuring them that they would have no reason to fear and that the Council's policy would not permit the victimization of any individual. He said that we are all working toward a better Sierra Leone and it should be a bounding duty to achieve that goal quickly. The NPRC chairman reminded the hierarchy of the civil service that their action is carried out to save the image of Sierra Leone which, he said, had reached its lowest ebb over the years. He admonished all Sierra Leoneans to be lawabiding.

The NPRC chairman entreated all civil servants not to be afraid to offer any meaningful suggestions at all times in the interest of the country. Mr. David M'nnah moved the vote of thanks.

Later, at an introductory meeting of State House's staff, Mr. G.P.A. Koroma pledged the staff's loyalty and support to the chairman and pointed out that the administration of the head of state is naturally run from State House.

Acknowledging their support, Chairman Valentine Strasser said that with the volume of work ahead of us as a nation, we must be prepared to work harder than before. He stressed that all workers must be punctual at work and to refrain from creating a situation which will entail negligence at their places of work. The senior staff must endeavor to show excellence, diligence, and truthfulness, thereby demonstrating examples to other arms of the service. The head of state and chairman lamented that with the natural wealth that abounds in Sierra Leone, we are still regarded as a poorest country in the world. The task, he emphasized, is to restructure the economy, finish the rebel war, restore constitutional democracy, and return to barracks. The NPRC, he concluded, stands for the restoration of our lost glory.

Soldiers Arrest Opposition Leader

AB0505151092 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 5 May 92

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a new twist to developments in Sierra Leone. The weekend saw the arrest of a number of high-ranking military officers and officials of the APC [All-People's Congress] government. Well, yesterday, Salia Jusu Sheriff, a leader of the opposition SLPP [Sierra Leone People's Party] and former APC vice president, was the first opposition member to be picked up. Makaya Vendi opened the door when the soldiers came to Salia Sheriff's house to arrest him. On the line to Freetown last night, Fayo Churcher asked Makaya if the soldiers were threatening.

[Begin recording] [Vendi] Not threatening, because one officer told me that they did not come here to harass anybody. They are not here for any property. They need nothing. All they need is Dr. Salia Jusu Sheriff.

[Churcher] Did they give any reason for arresting Mr. Sheriff?

[Vendi] No reason.

[Churcher] Did Mr. Sheriff object to his arrest?

[Vendi] No, he did not. When they entered, when I told him that officers have come to arrest him, he too said: Yes, I am ready, I will go with them.

[Churcher] How many soldiers were there?

[Vendi] I saw six in the house here, and when I peeped through the window, I saw few of them in the vehicles.

[Churcher] And were these soldiers heavily armed?

[Vendi] Yes, they were having AK-47's in their hands.

[Churcher] And did they point their guns at Mr. Sheriff, or you, or his wife?

[Vendi] No, they did not. I cannot tell really, because I did not go up there. I was at the door when they went up. The one soldier was sitting at the steps and the other one at the door with me.

[Churcher] Do you know where Mr. Sheriff is held now?

[Vendi] I don't know, because since this morning when they went with him, I am not with him. I have not heard any other thing. Ah yes, one soldier, one officer telephoned here told me that Dr. Sheriff is at Pedemba Road Headquarters, Prison Headquarters, Pedemba Road.

[Churcher] Are you very worried for Mr. Sheriff's safety now?

[Vendi] Yes, because we don't know what they are going to do. [Words indistinct] I cannot tell anything for him, but to want his freedom. [end recording]

Students Demonstrate for NPRC

AB0505165992 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 5 May 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Today has seen the first demonstration in Sierra Leone since the coup led by Captain Valentine Strasser last week. It comes as the new National Provisional Ruling Council [NPRC] continues to round up politicians from the ousted government of Joseph Momoh. Former ministers have been ordered to report to the police, and a number of them are already in detention. On the line to Freetown, Robin White asked Victor Sova what today's demonstration was all about.

[Begin recording] [Sova] Well, the demonstration in support of this new regime was organized by the National Union of Students, NUS, in Sierra Leone, and it was held at the Siaka Stevens Stadium. That was where they finally ended up.

[White] How many people were there?

[Sova] It was quite some number, I would say conservatively about anything from 30 to 35,000 people. I mean many students and school children.

[White] Was it (?all) [word indistinct] organized or spontaneous?

[Sova] The announcement went out last night, and today we got this type of response. You would want to say it was organized, but I think reaction to it was very spontaneous.

[White] So, why are they so pleased with the new government, with what happened?

[Sova] Well, we must know that there had been no (?love) between students generally and the old administration, that is the Momoh regime, because they had been complaining all along about their facilities of college and the cost of education generally in schools, etcetera. And I think that is why now that they have seen the removal of this administration, they just want to show they are happy now that perhaps, when this new regime has been ushered in, they will see a (?turn) for the better.

[White] Better in what way?

[Sova] Well, for example, they had been complaining of the lack of facilities in order to carry out their work, the escalating cost of education in terms of tuition fees, general college fees, school fees, and everything that has to do with education.

[White] Now that the new regime has been putting out appeal for, you know, ex-government officials to turn themselves over, they've, if I understand, been calling for a particular lieutenant colonel to hand himself in. Now, what's all that about?

[Sova] Oh yes; it is a certain Lieutenant Colonel Sim Turay, and they say that he is a wanted man and he is a fugitive. That was the announcement on radio. But they never gave us any details about why he was such a wanted man.

[White] Can you think of the good reason why he should be such a wanted man?

[Sova] Well, going by reports I have got here and sources close to the authorities there, it would seem that he must have been involved in the cowardly shooting down of one of the original members of the coup plot, and I hear that what actually happened was that one of them, a second lieutenant, tried to convince him that well, it is all over now. Why can't he come over and join them? And reports say that this young second lieutenant actually had turned his back on him and was heading toward his group, when he was gunned down in cold blood.

[White] Now the new military council, have they shown themselves to the public at all or are they still constantly in barracks, holding meetings all the time?

[Sova] No, no really you should have been at the Siaka Stevens Stadium this morning, Robin. There was Captain Strasser followed by the vice chairman, that is Lieutenant Solomon Musa. They call him Saj Musa, and they were there in a motorcade and he was there waving to the crowd. [end recording]

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